

The
ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OCTOBER 1950

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



Land of Plenty

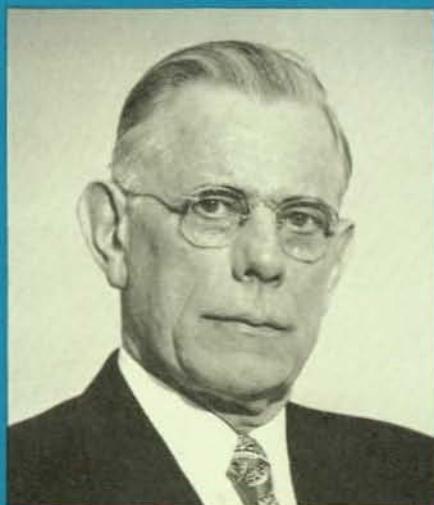
I.B.E.W. Salutes the



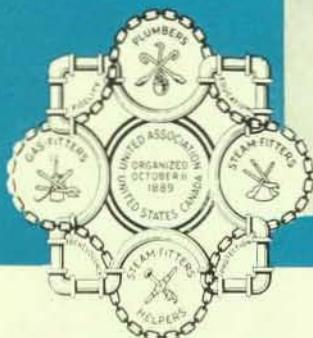
MARTIN P. DURKIN
General President

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EDWARD J. HILLOCK
General Secretary-Treasurer



WILLIAM C. O'NEILL
Assistant Secretary



One of the earliest organized International Labor Unions in the United States is the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry. It was chartered on October 11, 1889, and had its Constitutional Convention that same year in Washington, D. C. The Preamble to their constitution exemplifies the broad viewpoint and vision of its founders:

"The objects of this Association are to protect its members from unjust and injurious competition, and secure through unity of action among all workers of the industry throughout the United States and Canada claiming, as we do, that labor is capital, and is the only capital that possesses power to reproduce itself, or in other words, to create capital. Labor is the interest underlying all other interests; therefore, it is entitled to and should receive from society and government, protection and encouragement."

The present officers of this great organization and those that have preceded them have more than lived up to the principles that were established by the founders and as a result the United Association has today a membership of over 180,000 members. We take pleasure in saluting them in this issue of our Journal.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★



Volume 49, No. 10

October, 1950

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This Month

Stitched in the center of this issue of the Journal is a 16-page pamphlet that summarizes the history of the I.B.E.W. It's required reading for new and old members. See page 32 for instructions on how to remove the pamphlet from the magazine. . . As we near the critical election month of November, the Journal brings you, starting on page 18, the voting rec-

ords of Representatives and Senators on eight important issues. Know who your friends are, and vote accordingly! Continuing its "Know Your AFL" series, the Journal this month presents the story of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, one of the oldest AFL-affiliated unions.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U.S.A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time. Paid advertising not accepted.

The Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers



Photographed in the Council Room of International Headquarters, the members are, from left: Oliver Myers (Third District); Charles E. Caffrey (Second District); Carl G. Scholtz (Fourth District); H. H. Broach (Fifth District), *secretary*; Charles M. Paulsen, *chairman*; Charles J. Foehn (Seventh District); C. R. Carle (Sixth District); Louis P. Marciante (First District); Keith Cockburn (Eighth District).

Executive Council Meeting

Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council.

Regular Meeting Beginning August 21, 1950

Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle and Foehn were present. Cockburn could not attend because of his duties in the Canadian railroad strike.

The minutes and report of our last Council meeting were approved.

Regular reports of the Auditor were studied, discussed and filed.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 16

June 10, 1947 Vice President Boyle rendered a jurisdiction decision which covered the town of Lawrenceville, Illinois. The decision involved Local Unions 16—Evansville, Indiana—and 702, West Frankfort, Illinois.

About two years later the Illinois Local Union 702 claimed the *outside* electrical construction work to be done at an oil refinery in Lawrenceville. There was no dispute over the *inside* work, this belonging to the Indiana Local Union 16.

However, Local 16 contended that the Vice President's original decision (June 10, 1947) also gave this Local the work of the *outside* branch. In addition, this Local based its claim on a telegram from the Vice President to an inquiring contractor. It read:

"Local 16 Evansville, Indiana, has jurisdiction over electrical work at Lawrenceville, Illinois."

Ruling Made

Vice President Boyle, however, says he assumed the contractor was interested only in *inside* electrical work—that no work of the outside branch was involved.

To clear up the matter, Boyle sent the following letter (July 15, 1949) to the contractor with copies to both Local Unions:

"Please be advised the Inside trade jurisdiction of Local Union 16, IBEW, Evansville, Indiana, includes INSIDE electrical work performed in Lawrence County, Illinois, in which Lawrenceville is located. 'The Territorial and Trade jurisdiction of Local Union 702, IBEW, West Frankfort, Illinois, includes OUTSIDE electrical work performed in Lawrence County, Illinois, in which Lawrenceville is located.'

Ruling Not Followed

Later a conference was also held in Boyle's office with representatives of both Local Unions to clear up any misunderstanding.

After this the Manager of the Southern Indiana Contractors Association (NECA) protested to Boyle that Local Union 16 refused to allow Local 702 members to work in Lawrence County (Illinois) for a line contractor.

The above action—and the same kind of action at the oil refinery job in Lawrenceville—were in direct defiance of the Vice President's ruling.

When the defiance continued despite Boyle's efforts, International President Tracy wired the Local Union (August 8, 1950) that its charter would be revoked unless it complied with the Vice President's ruling by August 15, 1950.

Local Union Complies

A special meeting of the Local Union was held, as the International President directed, and he was advised the Local would comply with the Vice President's decision under protest.

The Local Union President wired: "The dispute seems to arise from the difference of interpretation of the June 10, 1947 (original) decision." President Tracy answered that Boyle was the authority to interpret his own decision.

The Local Union now appeals to this Executive Council from Boyle's interpretation. The Local contends that his action contradicted his original decision.

Findings Of Council

The Executive Council has carefully examined the files in this case and finds:

1. Regardless of how the original decision was worded, Boyle ruled against Local Union 16 in his letter of July 15, 1949 —two years after the original decision.
2. The above ruling has been referred to as a clarification or interpretation. Boyle repeated the same ruling (or decision) several times since July 15, 1949.

3. Regardless of whether or not that ruling contradicted—or appeared to contradict—the original decision, the fact is that Boyle had the authority to make the ruling, subject to appeal.
4. The Local Union did not appeal. It should have first appealed to the International President as our law provides.
5. The IBEW Constitution — Article XXVII, Section 17—requires that any appeal *must* be made within 30 days. The Local Union long ago lost its right to appeal. Over a year has passed since July 15, 1949.

CASE OF ROY E. BLACKBURN

Roy E. Blackburn is a member of Local Union 613, Atlanta, Georgia. He blamed its Business Manager, E. W. Collier, for losing his job with a contractor.

Blackburn filed charges with Vice President Barker, charging Collier with violating Article XXVII, Section 2, paragraph (10) of our Constitution: This reads:

"Slander or otherwise wronging a member of the I.B.E.W. by any wilful act or acts."

Barker had the case investigated. Blackburn also visited him in his office. Barker later dismissed the charges.

President's Decision

The employer, in the investigation, stated:

"Business Manager Collier did not tell me to pull Blackburn off the job, neither did Business Manager Collier request me to discharge Blackburn . . . I believe I exercised my rights in discharging Blackburn for failure to report for work and being absent from work without my knowledge."

The International President's decision stated:

"The only supporting evidence given, of such alleged discrimination (by Collier), was the answer to the claim notice signed by the office employee. Blackburn now asks that her statement (which could have been her interpretation) be accepted as against those of the employer, the Business Manager and others."

"The record in this case shows that the member's own misconduct was responsible for his discharge."

Signed Claim For Benefits

In his appeal to this Council, Blackburn says: "I will gladly make any kind of sworn affidavit concerning all statements I made in this case."

However, in studying the record, the Executive Council noted that when Blackburn filed a claim for unemployment benefits with the State of Georgia—under penalty for perjury—he stated:

"Item 10. . . . I was separated from my last work . . . because of:

(a) Lack of work only	(x)
(b) Quit	()
(c) Discharged	()
(d) Illness or injury	()
(e) Labor Dispute	()

"Item 11. Explain reason for separation fully: *Work caught up. Laid off.*"

The appeal is denied.

IN MILITARY SERVICE

Our members entering Military Service should have their IBEW continuous standing, their pension and death benefits protected—without cost to them. The International President and Secretary discussed this with the Executive Council.

Under the present Constitution "A" members entering Military Service must now pay their dues as usual—or their Local Unions must pay their per capita tax to the International as usual—to protect their standing and benefits.

The Council, therefore, agreed on the wording of a Constitutional amendment covering this matter—to be submitted to our coming October Convention.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

President Tracy consulted with us on various matters. He also reported on the meetings he had attended of the Executive Councils of the American Federation of Labor—and of its Building Trades Department. He is a member of those Councils.

The President dealt with the jurisdiction disputes involving the IBEW and other organizations. He explained the efforts made to protect electrical work for electrical workers.

The President believes, as we do, that where agreements can be made honorably with other organizations—agreements to avoid such disputes—without loss to our membership, then this should be done.

He reported on negotiations with the Iron Workers International Union toward such an agreement. However, no agreement has yet been made. It is still in the stages of negotiation.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

Secretary Milne reported to the Council on various items and problems. He related the condition of various IBEW funds since the Auditor's last reports were completed. He also reported on IBEW investments.

The International Secretary discussed our pension plan. July 31, 1950, 3,804 members were on IBEW pension—\$50 a month. For the year ending July 31, 1950, \$2,283,774.80 was paid out in pensions. The number going on pension increases with each month.

Some members have written that the pension payment should be increased from \$50 to \$100 and the pension age reduced from 65 to 60. The Executive Council agrees. All needed is the money to pay the cost.

Four Million Needed

To reduce the pension age alone—from 65 to 60—would cost about \$4,000,000 additional for the first year—at the present payment of \$50 monthly.

The Executive Council realizes the need of our older members—our pioneers and builders. We know the unhappy lot of many—their trying to make ends meet when ill or not working.

We believe the Brotherhood cannot do too much for those who blazed the trail, who clung to this organization in its most difficult days. However, despite our desires we cannot change the cold facts. Members must first be willing and able to pay much more—if more is to be paid out.

We want to see the pension payment increased and the pension age reduced. But pensions operate on ruthless mathematics—not desire, sentiment or emotion.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

<u>Card In</u> <u>The I. O.</u>	<u>Formerly</u> <u>Of L. U.</u>
Ingelbrightsen, Holdor	6
Kaufman, J. E.	11
Krout, Samuel E.	11
Brooks, Robert F.	18
Beardsley, George C.	39
Davis, James R.	40
Lewis, Glen	50

<u>Card In</u> <u>The I. O.</u>	<u>Formerly</u> <u>Of L. U.</u>
Doring, Julius E.	52
Fargher, William	77
Goring, Carl H.	83
Blue, Daniel C.	103
Cowick, John D.	124
Andrews, Albert G.	134
Landy, Robert P.	134
Golden, Charles E.	193
Gowell, Harry T.	214
Madden, Fred.	245
Pearce, Samuel	332
Love, Albert B.	344
Bailey, Harry G.	394
Murphy, G. Edgar	397
Meikel, Clarence R.	428
Elliott, William C.	465
Thompson, Lloyd M.	483
Hutchison, Ralph L.	574
Arvesen, Andrew N.	664
Hevey, John A.	664
Chodera, George	711
Fulkerson, Edward V.	723
Rowley, John	817
Spohn, Howard E.	918
Salerno, Frank	1108
Lindsay, Edgar E.	1392

	<u>Membership</u> <u>In L. U.</u>
Benedict, Charles A.	1
Rehling, Harry C.	1
Siegel, Abe	1
Taylor, Rutherford H.	1
Hartman, Arthur E.	2
Nicholson, Thomas J.	2
Bartels, John F.	3
Brennan, Frank	3
Carpenter, Mortimer J.	3
Cummings, John	3
Fisher, John A.	3
Fuchs, Charles J.	3
Godfrey, Philip J.	3
Howell, Ernest G.	3
Murphy, Peter P.	3
Quinn, Peter	3
Rickerby, William J.	3
Schlueter, Harry S.	3
Sirtoli, Vincent F.	3
Smith, John	3
Suhr, Martin N.	3
Van Arsdale, Harry Sr.	3

	Membership in L. U.		Membership In L. U.
Wipfler, Louis	3	Helbing, August	86
Wasson, William J.	4	Wackerman, William F.	86
Bracht, William H.	5	Leidy, William H.	98
Panton, Hugh G.	5	Shea, William P.	98
Ford, J. J.	6	Bristow, John T.	99
Baker, George	7	Donovan, Timothy J.	103
Bewersdorf, Ernest	9	Harrigan, James J.	103
Downs, Edward P.	9	Lovell, Harold M.	103
Herder, Paul H.	9	Parker, I. Joseph	103
Merritt, Scott	9	Adams, Robert W.	110
Ormond, Philip	9	Goldsmith, Fred H.	124
Weston, Joseph R.	9	Rock, John	124
Berg, Louis	11	Tuttle, W. H.	124
Burham, Clark M.	11	Seidel, William W.	125
Poindexter, William L.	11	Burns, George	134
Schaefer, Henry F.	11	Cook, Albert	134
Carley, M.	17	Dolan, James J.	134
Dernberger, R. S.	17	Keller, F. H.	134
Kidwell, W. T.	17	MacGillivray, Joseph P.	134
Osgood, Raymond	17	Marquardt, George	134
Warner, W. W.	17	Schreiber, David	134
Estlin, Walter	18	Schubert, Fred	134
Flick, Roy E.	18	Schwartz, F. J.	134
Memsic, George C.	18	Smith, Archie J.	134
Moore, Hugh	18	Slattery, Hudson	158
Hassel, Edward L.	22	Slack, John B.	160
Otteni, Joe	30	Merrill, Thomas	164
Latremouille, Louis L.	31	Gair, Hugh	185
Hopper, Lorenzo J.	34	Klumb, Gustav	195
Winter, Charles	34	Boond, Stanley	213
Schultz, Henry	38	Lundy, Thomas H.	213
Yates, James R.	38	Manson, Walter	213
Scaife, Richard C.	40	McLellan, J. G.	213
Banasik, Stanley	41	Taylor, Harry	213
Burgess, Harry H.	43	Eastham, Joseph E.	230
Hymas, Alfred J.	43	Letz, Roy H.	240
Clifton, C. R.	46	Neeb, Charles	245
Fletcher, C. D.	46	Graeber, George	276
Hartneck, George	46	Cole, Charles	292
Jamieson, J. E.	46	Dwyer, Walter T.	296
Swayne, William G.	50	Nesbitt, Robert C.	343
Dixon, Clyde	51	Reid, William A.	344
Stutz, Gustave	52	Zieger, Felix E.	349
Adams, John G.	53	Green, William E.	352
Helme, Norman	58	Radford, Charles	353
Jansen, Charles	58	Shane, Philip	354
Stevens, C. T.	58	Mickey, George F.	393
Horan, Francis P.	79	Moore, Grover C.	408

	Membership In L. U.
Unwin, T.	409
McLean, Malcolm	465
Regan, Michael B.	468
Barnes, Edward A.	481
Burns, Lee G.	481
Clemens, Harry F.	481
Conover, McKenzie	481
Dalton, Max E.	481
Weber, Harry	494
Millard, Howard W.	528
Phipps, Samuel	561
Vickers, Joseph	561
Cupples, John R.	584
Friedericks, Arthur E.	595
Rogers, Tetus R.	633
McAllister, Fred R.	695
Kowolski, Joe	713
Vonderheidt, William	713
Eberling, Joseph	716
Young, Jesse Earl	716
Mitchell, John T.	732
Cunningham, Lawrence	734
Marlin, Samuel G.	763
Carberry, E.	817
Metz, John M.	817
Murphy, F. L.	817
Judd, Walter L.	858
Reynolds, Clarence H.	865
Smith, G. F.	865
Ellick, Louis	1024
Karabin, Pete	1037
Sullivan, Timothy J.	1037
Schindler, Charles	1245
Smith, Clayton C.	1245

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was presented to the Executive Council and corrections have been made in the International records in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membership In L. U.
Sussman, Herman	3
Billington, Arthur E.	3

	Membership In L. U.
Raab, Frank	3
Lyman, Thomas J.	3
Rutherford, John H.	9
Reinker, William	38
Davis, Charles H.	58
O'Connell, Denis	65
Anderson, Gotfred L.	160
Geary, R. E.	213
Howard, Wilfred W.	349
Beauchaine, Harry L.	354
Schmidt, Louis	397
Hampton, James C.	732
Futoran, Charles	Card in I.O.
Sweeney, Thomas D.	Card in I.O.

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests for changes in birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied:

	Membership In L. U.
Zweifel, Emil J.	3
Barry, James S.	9
Westwood, D. H.	716
McTeague, Patrick	817
Rowe, G. C.	1245
Capehart, Harlan L.	Card in I.O.
Hawes, James H.	Card in I.O.
Moore, Eugene	Card in I.O.
Strong, John	Card in I.O.

NEXT MEETING

After completing the business before it, the Council adjourned Friday, August 25, 1950.

The Executive Council acts as the Committee on Rules and Credentials at all our conventions. (See Article IX, Section 3 of our Constitution.) We will next meet, therefore, in Miami, Florida, October 12 as the Committee on Rules and Credentials—4 days before the Brotherhood Convention opens.

H. H. BROACH,
Secretary of
Executive Council

A Last Word on the CONVENTION



THIS IS the last *Journal* which will reach you before our delegates start the trek to Miami. In less than two weeks delegates from Oshkosh and Craggerville and San Francisco and St. Louis and Montreal and New York and Chicago and Middletown and Birch Creek and Timbuctoo, will be boarding trains and planes and autos—destination—sunny, ocean-washed Miami.

This Twenty-Fourth Convention will be the largest in our history, registered delegates topping Atlantic City's all high by several hundreds.

There is much business to be accomplished and an interesting battery of speakers to be heard. Our people have always had a strong sense of obligation both to the International and to the local union members whom they represent, to attend all sessions, to arrive on time and re-

main daily until all the business is concluded. We are proud of the record of the '48 delegates. We are

confident that the '50 delegates will be equally cooperative and responsive.

Here are a few last-minute reminders for delegates. The Convention Headquarters Hotel is the McAllister, Biscayne Boulevard and Flagler Street, overlooking Bayfront Park. That's where you will register, and get your program, badges and souvenirs. We will be open for business beginning Friday morning, October 13, and will register delegates from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day, Friday through Sunday. We ask all delegates to register as early as possible so that we may get the delegate lists to the printers in order to have them available with the voting count when the Convention opens Monday morning, October 16.

BE SURE you have your credentials with you and see that they are properly signed by the president and recording secretary of your local and that the local union seal is affixed. Be sure also, that your dues are paid through October and to bring your dues receipts with you in case the last per capita from your local was received too late to be

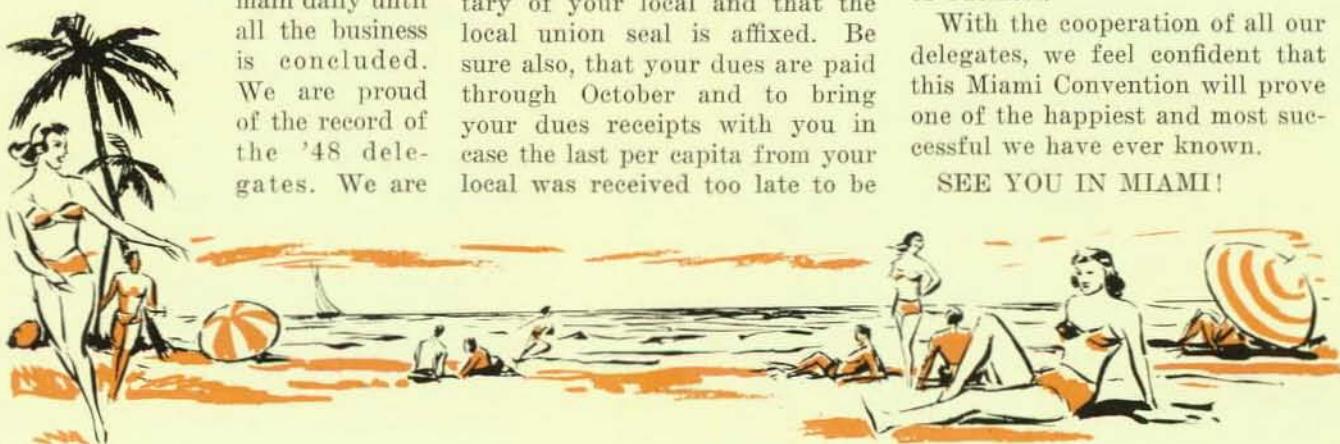
recorded on your duplicate credential. Having your credentials in good order will save much time when your registration hour arrives.

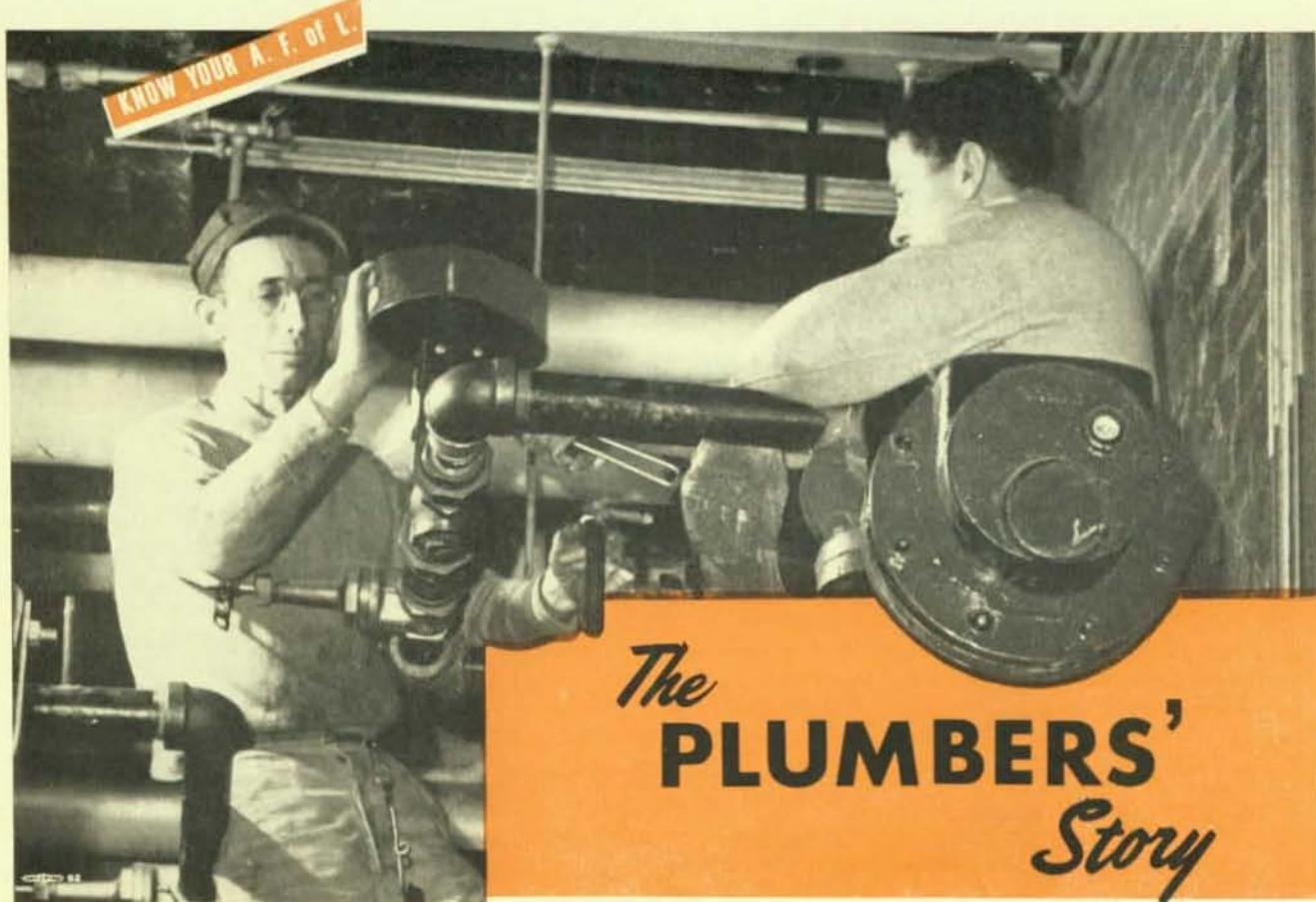
We are going to do everything we can to streamline the operation of this convention and direct its details for the convenience of the delegates. If there is anything that the members of our International Office staff can do to aid you, they will be glad to try, that is their purpose in being there.

The Convention Auditorium is on Dinner Key—about a 20 minute to half-hour bus ride from any of the hotels in Miami proper. It will take a little longer to reach it from Miami Beach. The Convention will open there on Monday October 16 at 10 o'clock. After the opening day, the delegates will set the hours for convening and closing and the order of business.

With the cooperation of all our delegates, we feel confident that this Miami Convention will prove one of the happiest and most successful we have ever known.

SEE YOU IN MIAMI!





The **PLUMBERS'** *Story*

“CLEANLINESS is next to godliness” goes the old adage. American citizens have a world-wide reputation of long standing for being the cleanest people and among the healthiest on the face of the earth. According to statistics available today, approximately 16 years have been added to the life of the average person since the beginning of the 20th century. Part of this amazing gain in the life span is due to remarkable advances made in medicine and surgery. However, there is another factor which has played no small part in this achievement, the tremendous contribution made by members of the union we salute this month, the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry. Through their scientific training and manual skills, clear pure water comes flowing at the turn of a faucet handle through hidden pipes for use in our homes, in factories, in public buildings. Efficient drainage and sewage systems remove human and industrial wastes with safety and dispatch.

Traps and ventilation pipes keep sewer gases out of our homes and the modern fixtures which these workers install are not only extremely useful but amount almost to objects of art. Thus have the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters contributed to the way of life as we know it in our country, and to a higher standard of living for all our citizens. This is their story.

History of Sanitation

The Plumbers' chronicle, however, starts a long way back before a bathtub in America was even thought of—in fact before America was even thought about.

The history of sanitation goes all the way back to the time when our ancestors knelt down beside a stream to drink. Civilization advanced the method of obtaining drinking water by use of a crude pipe, fashioned of wood. Next men dug rough trenches to guide water from its source—perhaps in the hills, down into the valleys where they lived. Then tunnels were dug through rocky terrain to bring water to cities. The Greeks and

Romans built great aqueducts of stone to allow the pure water of mountain streams to flow down to their cities, and as early as 600 B.C., the latter had built a drainage sewer which is still in existence today. We have all read in history books about the luxurious public Roman baths. We know too that many Romans had private bathtubs in their houses.

But bathtubs go back farther than that. In Egypt and Babylonia, excavations have uncovered palaces with tiled bathrooms and tubs 3,500 years old.

After the Fall of Rome, through the period known as the Dark Ages, sanitary measures declined and disease and pestilence ran rampant. Twenty-five million people—one fourth of the population of Europe—were destroyed by the Black Death. Plagues broke out periodically decimating the population and even as late as the 18th century, 688 out of every 1,000 children died before reaching the age of 10.

However, about the 15th cen-

tury, the plumber again became a factor in urban life.

The name plumber comes from "plumbarius" and that was what he was originally called. This is derived from "plumbum," the Latin word for lead, because the plumber worked with lead. Early in the 17th century, England passed her first plumbing apprentice laws. From then on, sanitation and plumbing progressed.

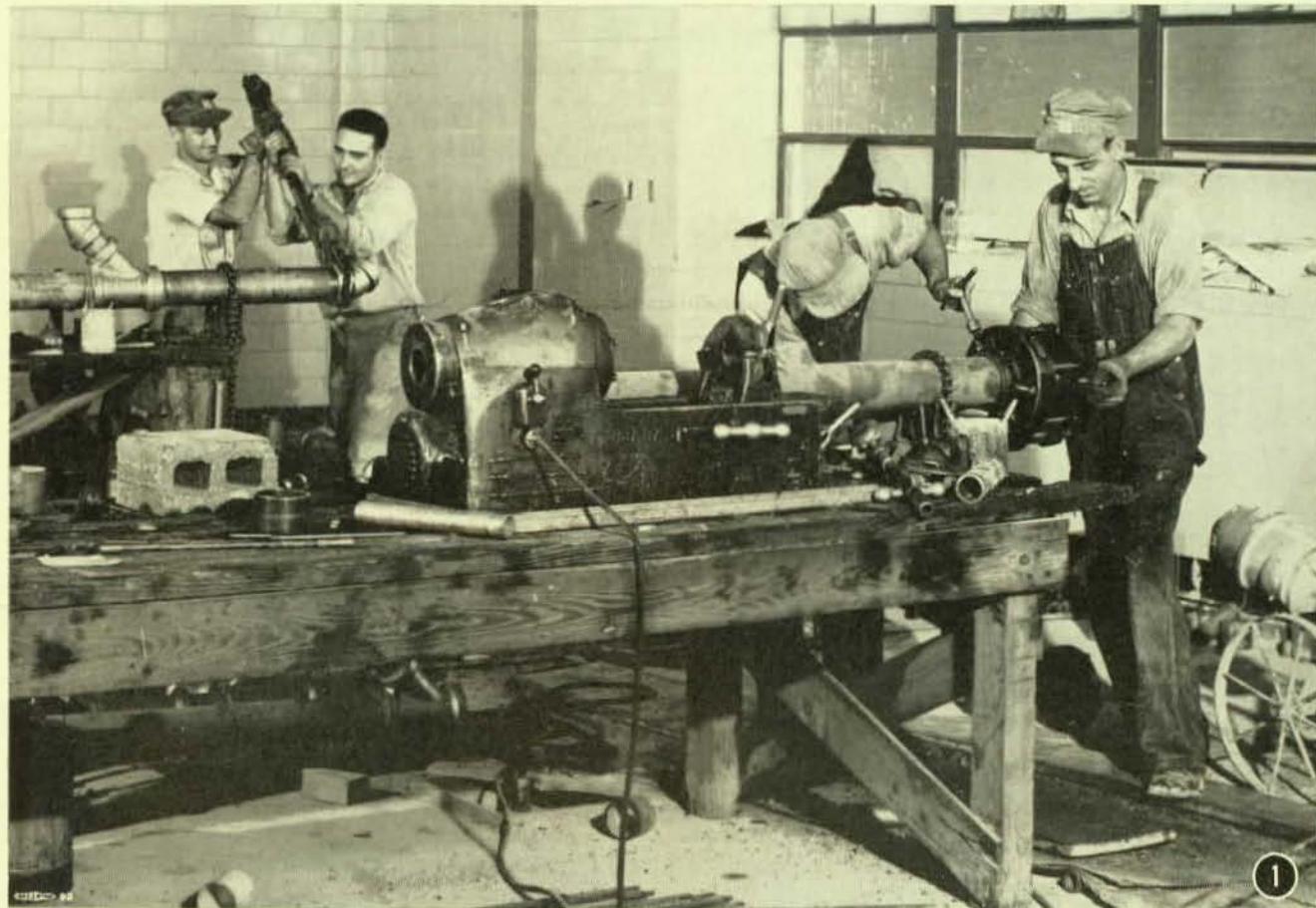
In America, plumbing did not come into its own until about the time of the gay nineties. One of the oddities of the day that men talked about, was the fact that Benjamin Franklin had a copper bath tub constructed in the form of a slipper in which he took a hot bath twice a week. In the early days, bath tubs were considered frivolous and frowned upon. The State of Virginia imposed a tax of \$30 on every bath tub brought into the state, while Boston (mind you, clean, pure Boston) made it unlawful to bathe except by the advice of a physician.

Because of this attitude, improvement in plumbing fixtures progressed slowly and only made notable progress in the past 100 years. This was due in part to the fact that the Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America began to affiliate into groups and to dream of a union. Prior to the Civil War and a long time after, the lot of plumbers, like that of most workers, was not a happy one. Hours were terribly long, work was laborious and pay was meager. Plumbers and steam fitters began to organize locally in an attempt to better their wages and working conditions, but a few pioneer leaders soon realized that because their effort was local in character they would never be able to get very far with their demands, so when the organization known as the Knights of Labor appeared on the scene with its progressive program of one big union for all crafts, plumbers and steam fitters joined readily. This affiliation brought with it some strength to attain a few im-

provements but far from satisfied their desires. However, it gave them the stimulus necessary to organize their own international union, and in the year 1884 they held their first independent convention. This meeting was held in old Turner Hall in Cincinnati, Ohio, and it was then and there that the International Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers of the United States and Canada was formed.

Convention of 1889

By 1888, the work of organizing these craftsmen had been so successful that it was decided to hold another convention and to encourage plumbers and steam fitters in independent unions to join their ranks. More than a hundred delegates attended this meeting held in July, 1889 in Brooklyn. Good feeling prevailed, and the desire for unification was so strong, that the delegates voted unanimously to call another convention to meet in Washington, D. C. on October



1. The plumber uses heavy equipment in working on the larger construction jobs.

11, 1889. It was at this convention that the present United Association was formed. It affiliated with the American Federation of Labor on October 30, 1897. The action gave confidence and added strength to both organizations and prompted many of the independent unions to join together in the great American labor movement as we know it today.

With organization into unions, better wages and hours, workers in this industry became encouraged and sought ways and means of improving their work and bringing it to more people.

At first, lead pipe, sheet lead and iron pipe were the principal materials used by the plumber. Today lead has been replaced largely by such metals as copper, brass and iron and the use of concrete and clay sewer pipes has been almost eliminated except for connecting the sewage systems between buildings and street.

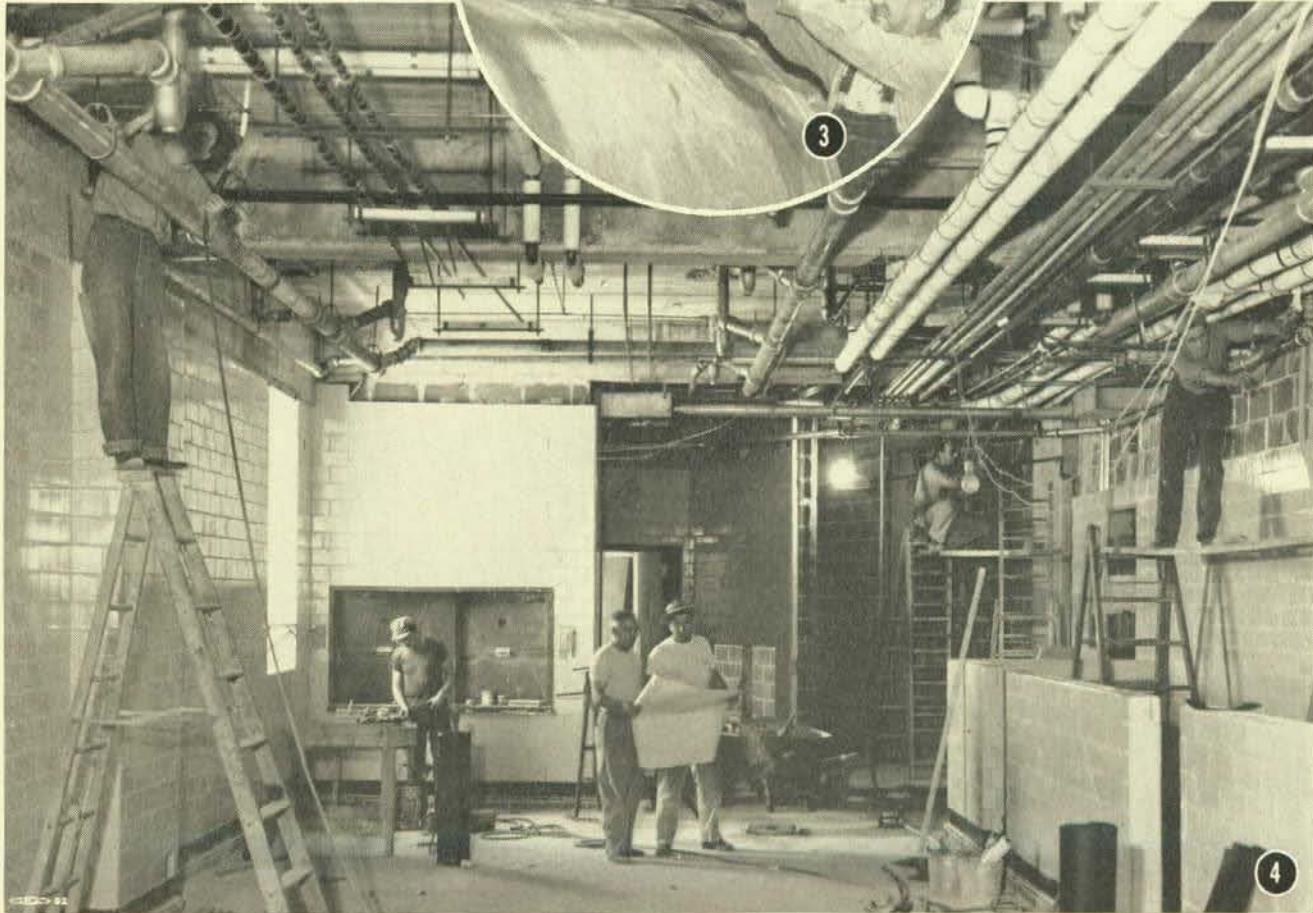
Plumbing fixtures have come a long way too. They used to be supported on wooden frames and then encased in wood. These en-

closures were damp and hard to clean and bred germs. Open plumbing allowing free circulation of air was then introduced. Tubs came out of their wooden boxes and were fashioned of cast iron, glazed or porcelain covered, and raised on "claw" feet, several inches above the floor. Gradually, all fixtures came to be made of non-absorbent materials and were built in, flush with walls and floor.

2. Steam converter equipment being installed in Washington, D.C. building.

3. Installing piping connections on domestic hot water tank at U.S. Capitol.

4. The main kitchen of a modern airport is piped by members of United.





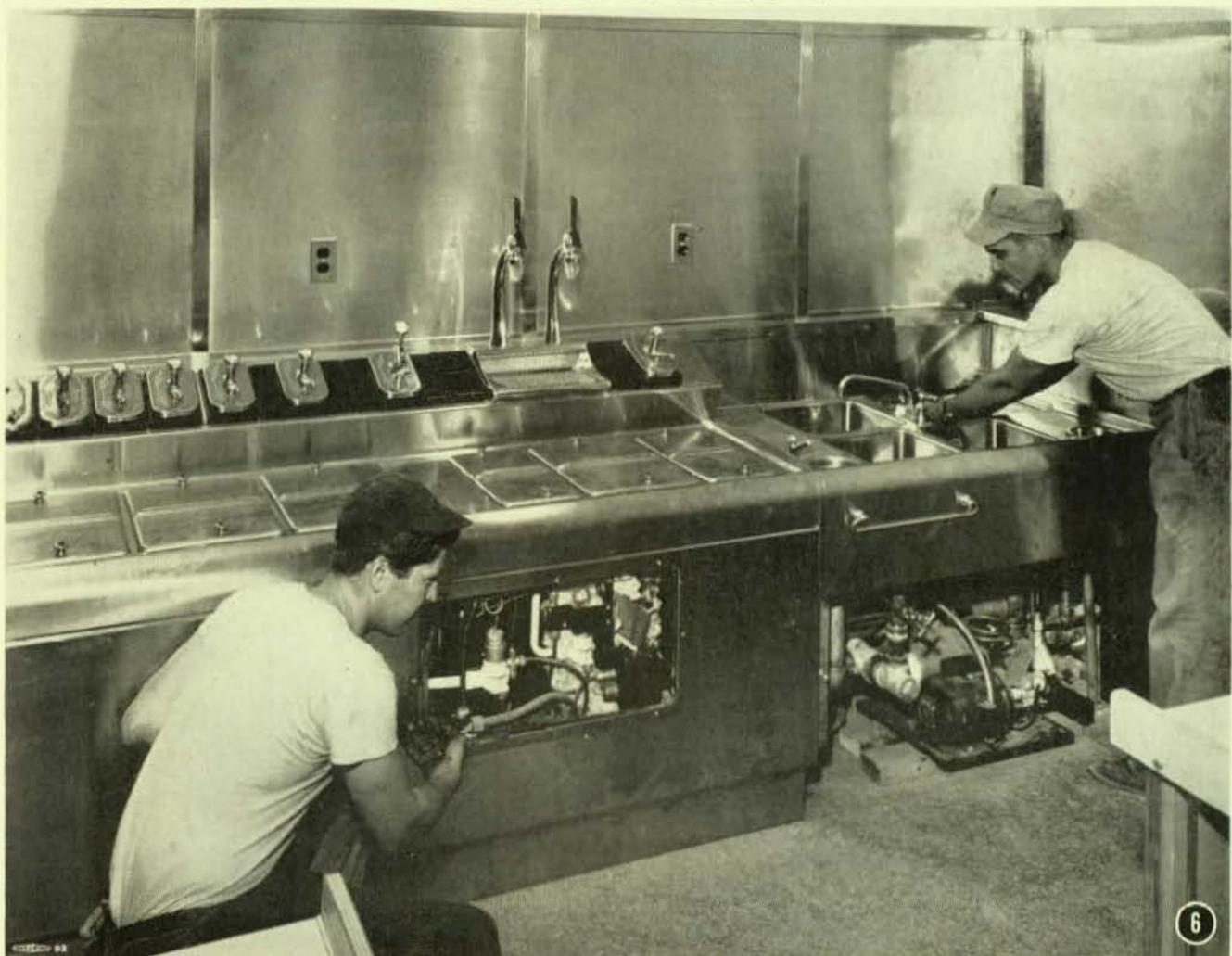
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As far as bathroom plumbing stands today, America's is first in the world—not only for quality but quantity. There are approximately 25 million bath tubs in the world and in round numbers, 22 million of these are installed in the United States. Here we have about one bath tub for every six persons while the rest of the world averages perhaps one for every 1,000 people.

So much for this phase of the Plumbers' and Pipe Fitters' work. We are all familiar with the shining baths and efficient kitchen equipment which these workers bring into our homes. Brothers of the United Association perform other important, intricate work too that affects our lives in many ways. The Plumber and Steam Fitter is

5. Smokestacks tower above central heating plant of atomic energy plant.

6. Soda fountain at a modern airport being installed by U.A. members.



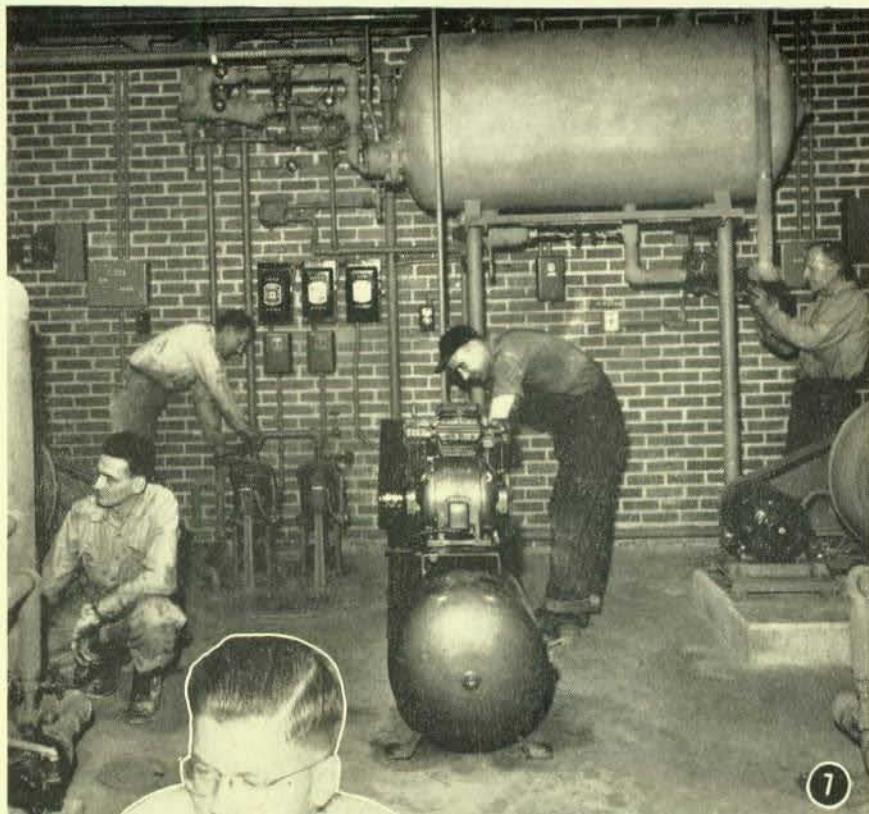
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not merely the man who installs pipes and fixtures in houses and industrial structures. The oil and gas we use in our automobiles is produced in catalytic and refinery plants which have webs of pipes and pipe lines that have been installed by Plumbers and Steam Fitters. The natural gas used in many parts of our country for heating and cooking is piped from the wells over systems that members of the United Association have so skillfully installed. The airports that have every modern facility for the comfort and safety of travelers, such as heating and air conditioning, piped to the plane after its arrival, are monuments to the Plumber and Steam Fitter as well as other skilled tradesmen.

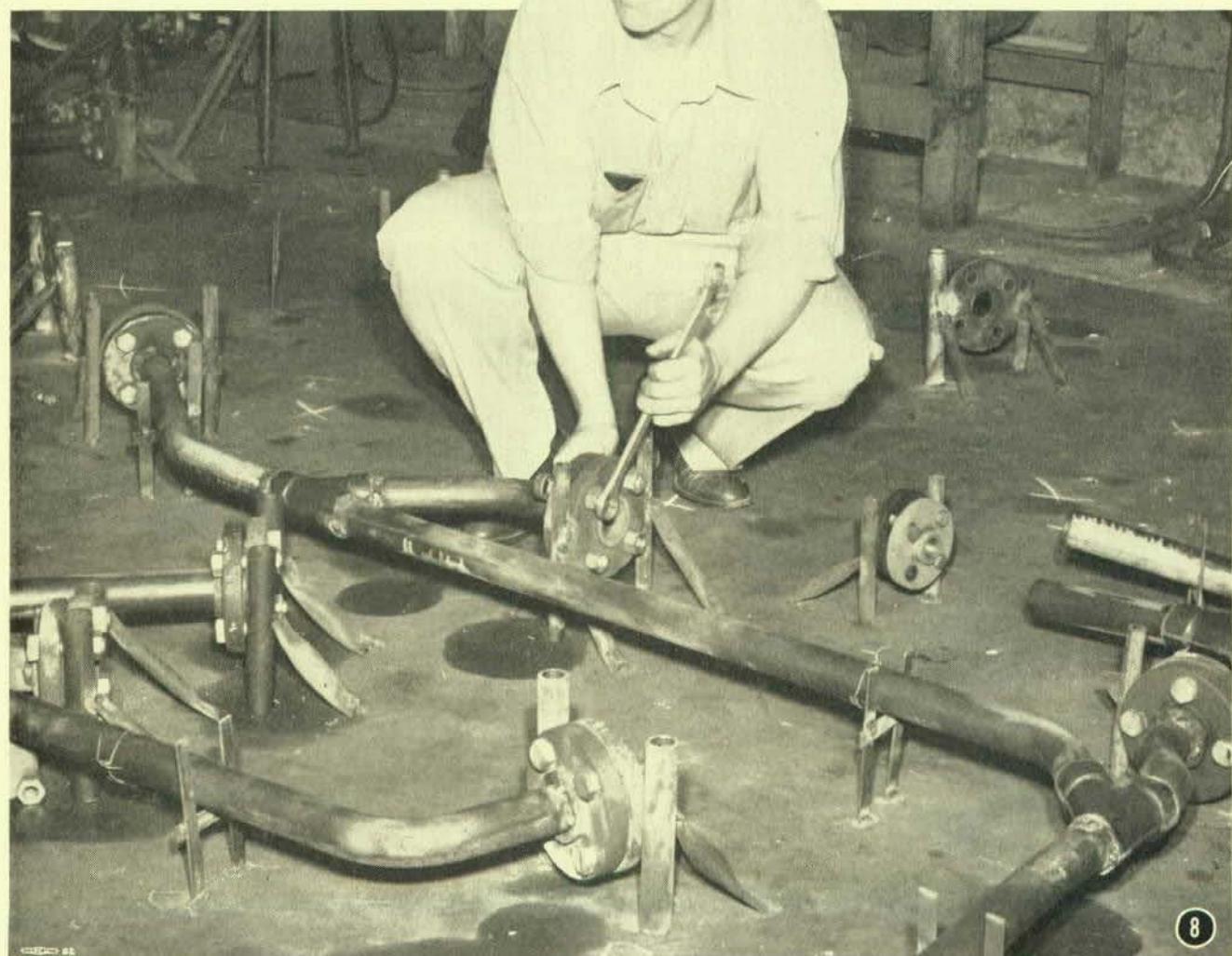
Recent articles scanned in the

7. Airport machine room with air conditioning unit supplying idle planes.

8. Civil Service plumber, member of U.A., shown with Navy prefab pipe.



7



8

United Association's excellent *Journal*, give a little insight into the intricate work these skilled workers are called upon to perform, by relating details of modern installations being handled daily. One describes two of our destroyers in drydock for major repairs in San Francisco. The boiler rooms on these ships are a maze of pipes installed by United Association members. The main steering engine has a series of complicated pipe structures used in conjunction with it. The refrigeration rooms for ship's service is a real tribute to the skill of these union men, members of U.A. Local No. 38.

Another interesting feat of pipe engineering took place in Boston where members of L.U. 537 installed hidden wrought iron pipe coils in the 20-foot wide sidewalks on three sides of the big home office building of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, to melt away snow and keep ice from forming.

Still another *Journal* describes the work of Local Unions 48 and 438 in Baltimore and the important role they played in completing the extensive plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installations at Friendship International Airport.

Five Year Training

Yes, the work that our fellow workers in the A. F. of L. perform is vital, necessary work requiring skill and precision. Five years apprenticeship training is required by the U.A. for their journeymen, in order that they may fully master the skills of their trade.

The Plumber's skill calls for assembling, installing and repairing pipes, fittings and fixtures for sanitary, heating and drainage plumbing systems. He must plan the installations, read blueprints, work sketches, determine kind and size of pipe to use and special fittings necessary. He must measure and cut pipe, cut passage holes, using

various tools. He cuts, bends and threads pipe, fits valves, couplings and other specified parts and fittings to pipe sections by screwing, bolting, soldering or wiping. He calks bolted connections.

The Plumber installs pipe assemblies and installs plumbing fixtures—sinks, toilets, showers, water heaters—and connects them to outlet and inlet pipes by fitting gaskets, couplings, traps and valves, and solders connections to seal the joints. He tests piping systems and makes all sorts of repairs to them when necessary.

The Steam Fitter installs and repairs high-pressure steam, hot water, and chemical piping used in heating, refrigeration, air-conditioning and similar systems. He installs and connects to the piping such equipment as radiators, low- and high-pressure boilers, oil-burning and air-conditioning units and thermostats.

He must lay out piping systems from blueprints and have a thorough knowledge of every kind



9. Every woman dreams of having a modern bathroom, such as that shown above.

of pipe (steel, iron, copper, brass, for example) and of all fittings (couplings, elbows, valves and the like.)

Some pipe fitters work only on gas fitting—installing systems to conduct gas from the generating or storage plant to distributing mains and thence to stoves and furnaces.

Other pipe fitters work exclusively installing sprinkler systems that protect factories and warehouses from fire.

Belonging to the United Association has made his work worthwhile from the economic standpoint. The U.A. is a progressive, hard-hitting, matter-of-fact organization thoroughly concerned and well equipped for the task of getting good wages and working conditions for its members.

It has ever stood for the rights of the worker and fought for them. The preamble to the Association's Constitution states: "Recognizing the right of the employer or cap-

italist to control his capital, we also claim and will exercise the right to control our labor, and be consulted in determining the price paid for it."

So while seeing that its members are trained thoroughly by an excellent apprentice set-up to insure the employer and public alike a good job, and standing behind their work, the United Association demands and receives a decent standard of living for those who are contributing so much to higher living standards for others.

General officers of the United Association remember when Plumbers' wages were \$3.20 for a 10-hour day. Today the wage stands at approximately \$20 for an eight-hour day.

The United Association dues are moderate and provide sick, death, strike and lockout benefits for the members. These have been in effect since their Omaha Convention in 1902 and since that year approx-

imately \$20,000,000 has been paid out to members.

The United Association is governed by three general officers, six vice presidents, 20 general organizers and five special representatives.

Local unions have full autonomy in conduction of their local union affairs and the making of their agreements with employers, guided by the officers of the U.A. and subject to the laws of the Constitution as are written and amended by the members themselves in convention assembled.

There are 700 locals of the U.A. and more than 180,000 members.

The United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry is truly a great union of our A. F. of L., making a notable contribution to our country and our way of life. We are proud to salute them and wish them continued progress through the years.



10

10. Modern kitchens, installed by U.A. members, are highly prized in today's homes.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Through the Years

As this issue of your *Journal* reaches you, many of our members will be making preparations for the trip to Miami and the Twenty-fourth Convention of our Brotherhood. As your *Journal* went to press, we were assembling some figures to bring to our delegates in chart and diagram form at that Convention. These figures tell a stirring story—the story of our Brotherhood through the years. They show how our membership has grown through those years from eight struggling locals with 286 eager, far-sighted members to the present day, when we stand nearly half a million strong, and with locals spreading out from ocean to ocean and represented many times over in every state and province of these United States and Canada.

They show our economic progress too, from those early days when our financial statements showed no assets—only debts—till today when we own our fine I.O. building, have ample funds to carry out our aims and purposes, and have a growing pension and death benefit fund for the aid of all.

The figures are cold and impersonal, but the story behind them is as warm and vital as life itself, for it's the real story of Brotherhood and all it has meant through the years. It's the story of men who believed in a cause and were willing to fight for it. It's the story of men who were not willing merely to exist at the whim of some grasping employer, but were determined to gain a decent life for themselves and the families dependent on them. And having bettered their own lot, they were not content to live for themselves alone, but sought to bring a better life to their fellow workers and to bring about a whole better way of life for their children and their children's children.

To return to our figures, we see them grow for a while, and then lessen. Our 50-year members will remember why—depression and anti-union campaigns toward the end of the “gay nineties” decimated the ranks of those early union pioneers but they could not kill them nor the union movement they sought to perpetuate.

The figures mount again after the turn of the 20th Century and then once more we see them fall. Many remember this decline because it spelled internal dissension in our ranks. But even a split from within could not wreck a union founded as ours was founded, on Christian principles and the resolve to

“assist each other in sickness and distress.” And men shown the right way and convinced of what was the right way, returned to their original union and their Brothers in it. They healed the breach and went forward again together, growing and building and fighting side by side, the storm of anti-union prejudice of postwar days, the depths of a new and devastating depression, sticking together, working together, gaining together.

Now nearly 60 years since that first little band met in St. Louis, away back in 1891, a group of delegates, 10 times as large as the entire membership represented at that first convention, will meet in Miami to once again, by democratic procedure, work out the ways and means by which our Brotherhood will be governed and continue to prosper in the years ahead.

We have come a long way through the years, Brothers, and the road ahead stretches far and wide, because we are still a young industry with much to learn and do. The full strength of electronic and atomic power for peaceful living has not even begun to scratch the surface as yet when we visualize all that is possible to be obtained. And as the industry grows, so will our Brotherhood continue to grow. And we know that members who have weathered all that we have weathered—storm from inside and out—and have stood together to become one of the largest and strongest unions in the American Federation of Labor, have nothing to fear as we look ahead. When an organization is founded on principles greater and stronger than selfish individual motives, on tenets that embrace the good of all, it cannot but prosper and move forward.

We stand then, today, at the threshold of our Twenty-fourth Convention with pride and confidence—we have come far through the years—we will go farther in the years ahead!

About War and Peace

This editorial is about war—war and peace—real peace for everybody.

Somehow to most of the people here in America, there is something unreal about the war in Korea. It seems a long way off like something seen in a newsreel that is happening only to people of another country. Perhaps it's because we experienced

no dramatic moment as there was when Pearl Harbor was attacked and our whole nation rose as one grim, determined, and yet exalted force to strike back at those who had dared to wreak that dastardly, sneak attack upon us.

I say that the Korean war seems unreal and remote to many of us, but God alone knows how real it is to those brave boys who are fighting over there in the mud of strange terrain, wet with their own sweat and blood, and to their folks who wait at home in fear and trembling for that message that begins, "We regret to inform you . . ."

And that is why we, every last one of us, have got to become aware of our responsibilities in this new war. We pray it will be short and its termination marked by a real and lasting peace.

There are those (but they are fortunately few) who say that we had peace and that we had no right to wage this war. But we say, and we believe we speak the mind of working men and women everywhere, that we had no choice, as we wrote you in that editorial just after the war began.

There cannot be a real and lasting peace while there are men anywhere who live as slaves. While men are slaves of a ruthless power that holds human life and human dignity in utter contempt there can be no real peace or real freedom on the face of the earth. Unless a stand had been taken in Korea, the forces of communist aggression would have driven forward, striking here and there, attempting to bring all the free peoples of the world under the law, and the rule, and the whip, and the gun of the Soviet sickle.

We are in this war now and we must be willing to work hard and make sacrifices to help our boys to win it. We are willing—organized labor has always been at the forefront to do its part in any crisis.

But, and this is important too. While fighting for democracy abroad, we must maintain democracy at home. If organized labor is willing to do its part, maintain non-strike pledges and make whatever sacrifices are necessary, it must demand that big business interests do the same. The American Federation of Labor has demanded an "excess profits" tax as the first step toward converting the national economy to an all-out defense basis against communist aggression. A war calls for teamwork. Labor is willing to pull its share of the load, but objects to pulling more than its share while big business carries on operations as usual and rakes in millions in additional profits. It resents and will resist with full strength, curbs on wages unless adequate controls are placed on prices and both are brought to equity first.

It is the hope of every unionist and I know I speak for all you members of our Brotherhood, that communist aggression shall be stopped and the new slogan paraphrased from that President who so loved freedom that he waged war within his country to preserve it, "That This World Under God, Shall Have a New Birth of Freedom" will truly come to pass.

But we want a real freedom at home too—freedom that was curtailed three years ago by a law known as Taft-Hartley. We want this stranglehold directed toward a segment of our population broken. Freedom like charity, begins at home. It is up to the citizens of these United States and particularly we of organized labor who are concerned so vitally, to see that this freedom is restored at home. And by our votes we can do it. By our votes we can restore and maintain freedom at home, keep faith with those young men who are dying for it abroad, and help to gain it for the rest of the world.

Therefore, we ask Electrical Workers everywhere to vote this November 7th and to take a real, a live, interest in maintaining freedom here and abroad—and we invite employers to unite with us in doing this, that together we can win the war and win the peace—a real peace crowned with liberty and justice for all—that will spread from a nation that can prove itself truly democratic—to every corner of a waiting, hopeful world.

In Tribute

We should like in our editorial comment for this month to pay tribute to a real friend of labor. Maurice Tobin, our Secretary of Labor, has just passed his second anniversary in that Cabinet post, and we of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would like to send him best wishes and comment on the fine job he has done as Secretary.

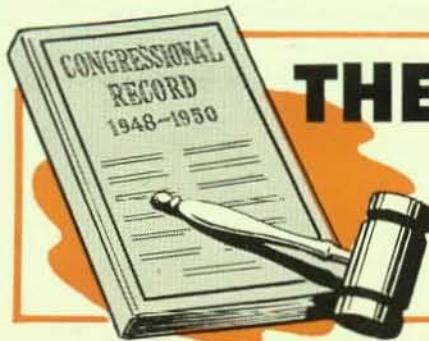
When Secretary Tobin took over, the 80th Congress had done its best or its worst, as it seems to us, to emasculate the Labor Department, having robbed it of many of its most vital services and weakened those which remained. When the Secretary took his oath of office he said:

"The damage that was done by the 80th Congress can and must be repaired if the Department is to carry out its full duties and responsibilities to the wage-earners and all the people."

Mr. Tobin has done much toward achieving his goal. The United States Employment Service, withdrawn by the 80th Congress, has been restored to the Department. Unemployment compensation operations have been shifted there too, and many other existing bureaus have had their functions restored to normal. During Secretary Tobin's regime, the minimum wage has been raised from 40 to 75 cents an hour, and liberalization of Social Security for which he waged such a long, hard fight, has now been enacted into law.

All these things have endeared Maurice Tobin to organized labor, but his all-out attitude toward the Taft-Hartley law is the crucial test by which union men and women were convinced that the Secretary of their Labor Department was their staunch friend.

To quote Secretary Tobin: "That monstrosity must be wiped off the books, and then replaced by a just and fair labor-management law."



THE CRUCIAL TEST

How They Voted!

by D. W. TRACY,
International President

FOR A SOLID year now, month after month, we have hammered away in a concerted effort to get our people—all the members of our Brotherhood and all the members of their families—registered to vote. We're nearing the home stretch now, for November 7 is Election Day and the finish line.

We've tried to do all that we could to make our readers aware of their part in maintaining this country as the democratic home of justice and freedom which it was intended that it should be when our forefathers drew up the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution and Bill of Rights, so many years ago.

Now we make one strong final plea—BE SURE TO VOTE!

Organized labor did a grand job in 1948. This November let's finish the job. We've got to get rid of Taft-Hartley for it is a millstone around the neck of labor. Every national and international union in the country has suffered because of it, and some, like the Typographical Union for example, have had their activities so curtailed that they have been able to continue functioning only with great difficulty.

If we of the Electrical Workers have made gains in membership, and progress in negotiations, in the past few years, it has only been *in spite* of Taft-Hartley and because we have many fair-minded employers who see the value of dealing with unions and the advantages of a closed shop.

Now there is only one way to bring about a better and more liberal Congress, one that will co-operate with the President and

bring to fruition many parts of his program earnestly desired by organized labor and thrust aside by majority vote in this Congress. This way is by voting. That's all there is to it—it's an easy way—the only way.

Labor's League has made a thorough investigation. It has studied the opinions of experts and come forth with the definite statement backed up by the fact, that more liberals are elected when everyone votes.

1948 Election

We all know what happened in 1948. The vote for Congressmen shot up past 45 million and we got a much more liberal Congress but not quite liberal enough. There just weren't enough members of Congress up for reelection to give us the majority to repeal T-H and get through all the legislation we feel is so necessary.

Let's have no puny midterm turnout this time, with millions of "lost" votes, but a full quota. Let's get out the labor vote and do the job for once and for all—get rid of T-H so that collective bargaining can again be practiced free from legal entanglements and technical strangleholds.

There's another ramification to this business of voting this year. A look at the voting record proves that L.I.P.E.-backed liberals are not only fair to labor but they vote the strongest foreign policy. During the past two years, 91 anti-labor Congressmen were found to have voted the same as pro-communist Vito Marcantonio. Thus, when you get right down to it, your vote is needed to win the war.

Nearly 50 million people voted in 1948 *but* 46 million stayed home. It is conceivable that a

good many of these were union members. Don't let it happen again. Just remember that voting is a sacred privilege that men have died to attain. By our votes we determine the kind of a nation we are going to live in and our children are going to live and grow up in. We have the *right* to help to guide the course of law and the destiny of this country and that *right* carries with it a *duty*—the solemn *duty* to exercise that *right*.

Now regarding the men we should vote for—some of our members have said, "Come right out and tell us who to vote for—that's the easiest way." We can't very well do that—remember our *Journal* is supported by the dues of our members and we still have a T-H law on the books. We talked with representatives of Labor's League and with our own Brother Joe Keenan, who directs that League. They said that the best service any labor journal could do, was to bring the voting record to its readers. Show them the picture and let them see for themselves how they should vote.

Here is the voting record of every incumbent in Congress with test votes vital to labor, polled for you here. The votes are marked *right* and *wrong* from labor's standpoint. It's a simple matter for you to determine your vote. The crucial test for every Congressman is how he voted.

Take a look at the record and you'll know how to vote on November 7.

Don't fail us—don't fail Labor's League and the A.F. of L. and your Brotherhood and your country.

GET OUT THE VOTE AND MAKE IT COUNT!

Senate Voting Record:

Below is a brief explanation of the significance of the eight votes on critical issues recorded on the following pages. Read these explanations and then see how your Senators voted.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT (HR 3020)

June 23, 1947

Passed 68-25

Final passage over President Truman's veto. This vote is the key test vote. This act destroyed the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act and subjected unions to court injunctions and suits for damages, outlawed the secondary boycott and union control over hiring. The purpose of the Act was to destroy free trade unions.

2. LUCAS ANTI INJUNCTION AMENDMENT

June 28, 1949

Defeated 44 to 46

Yea=R

Rejection of amendment abolishing use of injunctions in so-called national emergency strikes. Clear vote for or against use of injunctions and did not involve an expression for or against seizure or other means of settling disputes. When this amendment lost by 2 votes, it proved that T-H Act would not be repealed in Senate this session.

3. TAFT-SMITH-DONNEL OMNIBUS AMENDMENT

June 30, 1949

Passed 49 to 44

Nay=R

Substitution of major anti-labor provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in place of Thomas repeal bill. After this carried, only the first nine lines of AFL-supported Thomas bill were left. No Senator who voted for this amendment can be considered a friend of labor.

4. HOUSING (Taft Amendment to S 1070)

April 21, 1949

Defeated 30-41

Nay=R

Rejection of amendment to eliminate from bill provision for loans and grants for farm housing improvements. Not a clear test vote on housing bill as whole, but this amendment indicates both farm and housing attitude.

5. MINIMUM WAGE (Holland Amendment to S. 653)

Aug. 30, 1949

Passed 50-23

Nay=R

Amendment removed 250,000 retail store employees from protection of wage-hour act.

6. RENT CONTROL

Dec. 31, 1949

Passed 36-28

Yea=R

7. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS of 1950 (HR 6000).

June 20, 1950

Passed 45-37

Nay=R

Knowland (R., Calif.) amendment to provide that state unemployment compensation laws shall not be certified out of conformity with federal laws until state courts have passed on disputed items, and to make such certification effective 90 days after state governor has been notified.

8. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951 (HR 7786).

Aug. 3, 1950

Rejected 39-46

Yea=R

Smith (R., N.J.) amendment to exempt funds for Point Four program from 10 per cent. reduction stipulated in pending Byrd-Bridges amendment.

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
— Taft-Hartley Act								
T-H (Anti-Injunction)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
T-H (Omnibus)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Housing (Taft Amendment)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Minimum Wage (Holland Amendment)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rent Control	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Social Security Amendments	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
— Taft-Hartley Act								
T-H (Anti-Injunction)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
T-H (Omnibus)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Housing (Taft Amendment)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Minimum Wage (Holland Amendment)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rent Control	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Social Security Amendments	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

ALABAMA

Hill	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sparkman	(D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R

ARKANSAS

Fulbright	(D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
McClellan	(D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W

ARIZONA

Hayden	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McFarland	(D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W

CALIFORNIA

Downey	(D)	R	R	W	—	—	R	—
Knowland	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

— Taft-Hartley Act
2 T-H (Anti-Injunction)
3 T-H (Omnibus)
4 Housing (Taft Amendment)
5 Minimum Wage (Holland
Amendment)
6 Rent Control
7 Social Security Amendments
*8 General Appropriations for
1951 (HR 7786)

COLORADO

Johnson (D) R R R R — W W R W W W

CONNECTICUT

Benton (D) — R R R R R R R R R R

DELAWARE

Frear (D) — W R R R R R W W R W

FLORIDA

Holland (D) W R W R R W R R — W

GEORGIA

George (D) W W W W — R W R W W W

IDAHO

Dworsak (R) W R — R — R — R W W

ILLINOIS

Douglas (D) — R R R R R R R R W

INDIANA

Capehart (R) W W W W W — — W W W

IOWA

Gillette (D) — R R R R R R R R R

KANSAS

Darby (R) — — W W — W — W W W

KENTUCKY

Chapman (D) — W W R W W R W W W

LOUISIANA

Ellender (D) W W W R R W R R R —

MAINE

Brewster (R) W W W W W W W W W

MARYLAND

O'Conor (D) W R W — W R R — R

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

— Taft-Hartley Act
2 T-H (Anti-Injunction)
3 T-H (Omnibus)
4 Housing (Taft Amendment)
5 Minimum Wage (Holland
Amendment)
6 Rent Control
7 Social Security Amendments
*8 General Appropriations for
1951 (HR 7786)

MASSACHUSETTS

Lodge (R) W R W W W W W W W

MICHIGAN

Ferguson (R) W W W W W W W W W

MINNESOTA

Humphrey (D) — R R R W R W R R

MISSISSIPPI

Eastland (D) W W W W — W W W W

MISSOURI

Donnell (R) W W W W W W W W W

MONTANA

Ecton (R) W R R R R R R R W

NEBRASKA

Butler (R) W W W W — W W W W

NEVADA

Malone (R) R R R R R R R R W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bridges (R) W R W W W R W W W

NEW JERSEY

Hendrickson (R) — W W W W W W W W

NEW MEXICO

Anderson (D) — R R R R R R R R R

NEW YORK

Ives (R) W R R R R R R R R

NORTH CAROLINA

Graham (D) — R W R R R R R R R

NORTH DAKOTA

Langer (R) R W R W R R R R R

OHIO

Bricker (R) W W W W W W W W W

OKLAHOMA

Kerr (D) — R R R R R R R R R

OREGON

Cordon (R) W W W W W W W W W

Morse (R) R R R R R R R R R

HOW TO READ THE RECORD:

W means VOTED WRONG, PAIRED WRONG

R means VOTED RIGHT, PAIRED RIGHT

— means NO VOTE, or GENERAL PAIR, or was not
member of 80th Congress which passed Taft-
Hartley Act.

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

	80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes										80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes											
PENNSYLVANIA																						
Martin	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Aiken	(R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	
Myers	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Flanders	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W
RHODE ISLAND																						
Green	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	VIRGINIA										
SOUTH CAROLINA												Byrd	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Johnston	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Robertson	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W
Maybank	(D)	W	W	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	WASHINGTON										
SOUTH DAKOTA												Cain	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gurney	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Magnuson	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Mundt	(R)	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	WEST VIRGINIA										
TENNESSEE												Kilgore	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kefauver	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Neely	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McKellar	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	WISCONSIN										
TEXAS												McCarthy	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Connally	(D)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	R	R	Wiley	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Johnson	(D)	—	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	WYOMING										
UTAH												Hunt	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	W
Thomas	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	O'Mahoney	(D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W

House of Representatives Voting Record:

(See next page for description of House bills.)

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

	80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes										80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes											
ALABAMA																						
Andrews	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	Allen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Battle	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Anderson	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Boykin	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Bramblett	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
deGraffenreid	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	Douglas	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Elliot	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Doyle	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Grant	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	Engel	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hobbs	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	Havenner	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jones	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Hinshaw	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rains	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Holfield	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA												CALIFORNIA										
Murdock	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Allen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Patten	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Anderson	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS												Bramblett	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gathings	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Douglas	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Harris	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Doyle	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hays	(D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	Engel	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mills	(D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Havenner	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Norrell	(D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	Hinshaw	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tackett	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Holfield	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Trimble	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Jackson	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Below is a brief explanation of the significance of the eight votes on critical issues recorded on the following pages. Read these explanations and then see how your Representative voted. Note: Where no vote is indicated, it may mean that no vote was cast, or that your Representative was not serving in the 80th Congress, when the Taft-Hartley Law was passed.

I. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT (HR 3020)

June 20, 1947

Passed 331-83

Final passage over President Truman's veto. This vote is the key test vote. This act destroyed the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act and subjected unions to court injunctions and suits for damages, outlawed the secondary boycott and union control over hiring. The purpose of the Act was to destroy free trade unions.

2. WOOD BILL

May 3, 1949

Passed 217-203

Nay=R

Substitution of anti-labor bill closely resembling Taft-Hartley in place of labor-backed Lesinski repealer. Halleck (R. Ind.) credited as author; Wood (D. Ga.) introduced substitute to get Dixiecrat support. This vote revealed clearly that House would not repeal Taft-Hartley Act.

3. RECOMMittal OF WOOD BILL

May 4, 1949

Passed 212-209

Yea=R

Recommittal of anti-labor substitute back to committee. This was a vote to kill Wood Bill. No Representative who voted against recommittal can be considered a friend of labor.

4. MINIMUM WAGE (Lucas Amendment to HR 5856)

Aug. 10, 1949

Passed 225-181

Nay=R

Amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act cutting out one million people previously protected by the act. This amendment cut out those who need protection most.

5. HOUSING ACT OF 1950 (HR 7402)

Mar. 22, 1950

Passed 218-155

Nay=R

Wolcott (R., Mich.) amendment to delete Title I providing loans to cooperatives through National Mortgage Corporation for cooperative housing.

6. RENT CONTROL.

June 13, 1950

Passed 202-163

Yea=R

Bill to extend rent control seven more months until February 1, 1951, and a guarantee of five more months regulation for those communities which want it.

7. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950 (HR 7797)

March 31, 1950

Rejected 150-220

Nay=R

Authorizing funds for ECA, UN Palestine Refugee Aid Act and Act for International Development. Smith (R., Wis.) motion to recommit with instructions to delete Title III (aid to underdeveloped areas).

8. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950 (HR 6000).

August 16, 1950

Passed 188-186

Doughton (D., N.C.) motion to order the previous question on Byrne's (R., Wis.) motion to recommit. Carrying of this motion had effect of cutting off debate. Motion to recommit subsequently defeated.

80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes	80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes															
	1 Taft-Hartley Act	2 T-H (Wood Bill)	3 T-H (Recommittal)	4 Minimum Wage	5 Housing Act of 1950	6 Rent Control	7 Foreign Economic Assistance Act	8 Social Security Act of 1950	1 Taft-Hartley Act	2 T-H (Wood Bill)	3 T-H (Recommittal)	4 Minimum Wage	5 Housing Act of 1950	6 Rent Control	7 Foreign Economic Assistance Act	8 Social Security Act of 1950
COLORADO																
Aspinall	(D)	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W
Carroll	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hill	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	R	R	W
Marsalis	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	W	R	R	R
CONNECTICUT																
Lodge	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R
McGuire	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Patterson	(R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ribicoff	(D)	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sadlak	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Woodhouse	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE																
Boggs	(R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	—
FLORIDA																
Bennett	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Herlong	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Peterson	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rogers	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sikes	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Smathers	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA																
Brown	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

GEORGIA (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Taft-Hartley Act	T-H (Wood Bill)	T-H (Recommittal)	Minimum Wage	Housing Act of 1950	Rent Control	Foreign Economic Assistance Act	Social Security Act of 1950
Camp	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Cox	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Davis	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Lanham	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Pace	(D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
Preston	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Vinson	(D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
Wheeler	(D)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
Wood	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

IDAHO

	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sanborn	(R)	—	R	R	R	R	W	W
White	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	W	W

ILLINOIS

Allen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Arends	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bishop	(R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Buckley	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Chesney	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Chiperfield	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Dawson	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gordon	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hoffman	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jenison	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jones	(R)	—	W	W	—	R	W	W
Linehan	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mack	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mason	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
McMillen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
O'Brien	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
O'Hara	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Price	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reed	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sabath	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Simpson	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Velde	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Vursell	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Yates	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R

INDIANA

Crook	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Denton	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Halleck	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Harden	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Harvey	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jacobs	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kruse	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madden	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Noland	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Walsh	(D)	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
Wilson	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

IOWA

Cunningham	(R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
Dolliver	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gross	(R)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hoeven	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jensen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
LeCompte	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Martin	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Talle	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

KANSAS

Cole	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hope	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
Meyer	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Rees	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Scrivner	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Smith	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Taft-Hartley Act	T-H (Wood Bill)	T-H (Recommittal)	Minimum Wage	Housing Act of 1950	Rent Control	Foreign Economic Assistance Act	Social Security Act of 1950
80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GEORGIA (continued)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camp	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Cox	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Davis	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Lanham	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Pace	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Preston	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Vinson	(D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
Wheeler	(D)	W	W	W	W	—	R	R
Wood	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KENTUCKY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Chelf	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Gregory	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Golden	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Morton	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Perkins	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Spence	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Underwood	(D)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
Whitaker	(D)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
80th and 81st Congress Roll Call Votes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOUISIANA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allen	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Boggs	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Brooks	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Hebert	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Larcade	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Morrison	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Passman	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Willis	(D)	—	—	—	—	R	R	W
MAINE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fellows	(R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
Hale	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Nelson	(R)	—	—	—	—	R	R	W
MARYLAND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beall	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bolton	(D)	—	—	—	—	R	R	W
Fallon	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Garmatz	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Miller	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sasscer	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bates	(R)	—	—	—	—	—	W	W
Donahue	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Furcolo	(D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Goodwin	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Herter	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Heselton	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Kennedy	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lane	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Martin	(R)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
McCormack	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Nicholson	(R)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
Philbin	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rogers	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Wigglesworth	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
MICHIGAN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bennett	(R)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
Blackney	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Crawford	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Dingell	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Dondero	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Engel	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Ford	(R)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
Hoffman	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Michener	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
O'Brien	(D)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
Potter	(R)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R
Rabaut	(D)	—	—	—	—	R	R	R

HOW TO READ THE RECORD:

W means VOTED WRONG, PAIRED WRONG

R means VOTED RIGHT, PAIRED RIGHT

— means NO VOTE, or GENERAL PAIR, or was not member of 80th Congress which passed Taft-Hartley Act.

80th and
81st Congress
Roll Call Votes

— Taft-Hartley Act
2 T-H (Wood Bill)
3 T-H (Recommittal)
4 Minimum Wage
5 Housing Act of 1950
6 Rent Control
7 Foreign Economic
Assistance Act
8 Social Security
Act of 1950

MICHIGAN (continued)

Sadowski	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	—
Shafer	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Wolcott	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	—
Woodruff	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—

MINNESOTA

Andersen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Andresen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Blatnik	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Hagen	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—
Judd	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Marshall	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
McCarthy	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
O'Hara	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Wier	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—

MISSISSIPPI

Abernethy	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Colmer	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—
Rankin	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Whitten	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	—
Whittington	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	—
Williams	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—
Winstead	(D)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	—

MISSOURI

Bolling	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Cannon	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Carnahan	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Christopher	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Irving	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Jones	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Karst	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Karsten	(D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Magee	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Moulder	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Short	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Sullivan	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Welch	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—

MONTANA

D'Ewart	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—
Mansfield	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	—

NEBRASKA

Curtis	(R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—	—
Miller	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
O'Sullivan	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	W	—
Stefan	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	—

NEVADA

Baring	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cotton	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—
Merrow	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—

NEW JERSEY

Addonizio	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Auchincloss	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—
Canfield	(R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Case	(R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—
Eaton	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	—
Hand	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	—
Hart	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Howell	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Kean	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	—
Norton	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—
Rodino	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Widnall	(R)	—	—	—	—	W	W	R	W	W	—
Towe	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—
Wolverton	(R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	—

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NEW MEXICO

Fernandez	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Miles	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—

NEW YORK

Buckley	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Byrne	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Celler	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Clemente	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Cole	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Coudert	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Davies	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Delaney	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Dollinger	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Gamble	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Gorski	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Gwynn	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Hall, E. A.	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Hall, L. W.	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Heffernan	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Heller	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Javits	(R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Kearney	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Keating	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Keogh	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Kilburn	(R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Klein	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Latham	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
LeFevre	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Lynch	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Macy	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Marcantonio	(ALP)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
McGrath	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Multer	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Murphy	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
O'Toole	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Pfeiffer, J. L.	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Pfeiffer, W. L.	(R)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Powell	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Quinn	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Reed	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Riehman	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Rooney	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Roosevelt	(Dem-L)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Taber	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Tauriella	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Taylor	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Wadsworth	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Kelly	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NORTH CAROLINA

Barden	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Bonner	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Bulwinkle	(D)	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Carlyle	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Chatham	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Cooley	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Deane	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Doughton	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Durham	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Jones	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Kerr	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Redden	(D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—

NORTH DAKOTA

Burdick	(R)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
OHIO											
Bolton	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Breen	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
Brehm	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
Brown	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—

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OHIO (continued)

	— Taft-Hartley Act		2 T-H (Wood Bill)		3 T-H (Recommittal)		4 Minimum Wage		5 Housing Act of 1950		6 Rent Control		7 Foreign Economic Assistance Act		8 Social Security Act of 1950		
Burke	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Clevenger	(R)	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Crosser	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Elston	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Feighan	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hays	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Huber	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jenkins	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kirwan	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McCulloch	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
McGregor	(R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McSweeney	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Polk	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Secrest	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Smith	(R)	—	—	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Vorys	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wagner	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Weichel	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Young	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

OKLAHOMA

Albert	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gilmer	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Monrone	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Morris	(D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Steed	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Stigler	(D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wickersham	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wilson	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

OREGON

Angell	(R)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ellsworth	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Norblad	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Stockman	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Buchanan	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cavalcante	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Chudoff	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Corbett	(R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Dague	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Davenport	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Eberharter	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fenton	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Flood	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fulton	(R)	W	R	R	R	R	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gavin	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gillette	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Graham	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Granahan	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Green	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
James	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kearns	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kelley	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kunkel	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
Lichtenwalter	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lind	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McConnell	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Morgan	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
O'Neill	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rhodes	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rich	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Saylor	(R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

(Elected 9/13)

Scott, Hardie	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Scott, Hugh	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Simpson	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Van Zandt	(R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Walter	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

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	— Taft-Hartley Act		T-H (Wood Bill)		T-H (Recommittal)		Minimum Wage		Housing Act of 1950		Rent Control		Foreign Economic Assistance Act		Social Security Act of 1950	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

WASHINGTON (continued)

Jackson	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mack	(R)	—	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mitchell	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollefson	(R)	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

WEST VIRGINIA

Bailey	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Burnside	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Hedrick	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kee	(D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ramsay	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Staggers	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

WISCONSIN

Biemiller	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Byrnes	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Davis	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hull	(R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Keefe	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Murray	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
O'Konski	(R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Smith	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Withrow	(R)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Zablocki	(D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

WYOMING

Barrett	(R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
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	— Taft-Hartley Act		T-H (Wood Bill)		T-H (Recommittal)		Minimum Wage		Housing Act of 1950		Rent Control		Foreign Economic Assistance Act		Social Security Act of 1950	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Tribute to Our 50-Year Members

SINCE July, when our last list of 50-Year members was published, the following long-time members have been presented with their 50-Year pins and honor certificates. We salute them in respect and gratitude and wish them many more happy years in our Brotherhood. (L.U. is union of initiation.)

Anderson, Carl F., L.U. 3
Anderson, John R., L.U. 52
Backman, Joseph K. M., L.U. 3
Bartling, Frederick, L.U. 3
Baylor, T.P., L.U. 98
Behrman, Albert, L.U. 30
Bennett, Alva, L.U. 102
Bessel, Charles E., L.U. 15
Biglin, Arthur M., L.U. 77
Boileau, Nicholas C., L.U. 3
Bourne, Frederick L., L.U. 23
Bown, James E., L.U. 5
Bradley, William B., L.U. 98
Brill, William V., L.U. 3
Brown, Louis C., L.U. 103
Brown, W. D., L.U. 89
Bull, Leon D., L.U. 96
Bush, Charles A., L.U. 124
Byrnes, George J., L.U. 3
Callen, Thomas W., L.U. 33
Chrystal, Harry, L.U. 3
Cincoski, Felix A., L.U. 14
Cullen, John K., L.U. 3
Cullen, Joseph A., L.U. 30
De Vemon, Joseph, L.U. 6
Driscoll, Michael, L.U. 3

Dwyer, William, L.U. 30
Elias, Bernard, L.U. 3
Edmonds, Frank W., L.U. 38
Fahnstock, Benjamin F., L.U. 5
Flubacker, George H., L.U. 98
Fox, Arnold, L.U. 3
Fox, Harry G., L.U. 35
Fraleigh, Clarence, L.U. 3
Golding, Alfred J., L.U. 3
Grigg, W. E., L.U. 3
Gross, Walter A., L.U. 15
Hagarty, William G., L.U. 98
Heinlein, Claude O., L.U. 3
Henricksen, Alfred, L.U. 3
Herlich, George A., L.U. 3
Hickey, Frank, L.U. 28
Hickey, William, L.U. 49
Hildebrandt, Chris, L.U. 3
Hogan, William, L.U. 3
Hopfer, Oscar F., L.U. 3
Hossfield, John, L.U. 3
Hoyt, Walter, L.U. 3
Hughes, William H., L.U. 3
Jacobs, Charles X., L.U. 3
Jensen, Jacob, L.U. 3
Knoebel, John Emil, L.U. 3
Kopp, William, L.U. 3
Lamb, Dennis J., L.U. 49
Lamb, West F., L.U. 61
Larsen, Richard, L.U. 2
Lawlor, Charles F., L.U. 3
Little, Harry A., L.U. 15
Logan, Robert A., L.U. 5
Mc Cormick, Charles E., L.U. 78
MacDougall, Colvin A., L.U. 21
Me Kay, Don, L.U. 38
Mac Kay, St. Clair, L.U. 3

Meadoweroff, A. E., L.U. 3
Meadoweroff, Thomas, L.U. 534
Meagher, William F., L.U. 3
Merrill, Thomas, L.U. 3
Munger, Bert, L.U. 3
Nannes, Louis, L.U. 3
Neff, Sherman M., L.U. 9
Nelson, Frank, L.U. 151
Noonan, F. P., L.U. 151
Pieckard, Rudolph A., L.U. 3
Pinkerton, John Allan, L.U. 3
Porter, John B., L.U. 3
Presber, John C., L.U. 3
Rader, Dallas T., L.U. 69
Rankin, E., L.U. 17
Raven, George A., L.U. 3
Reynolds, John F., L.U. 3
Roscow, Amos, L.U. 98
Rossman, John, L.U. 3
Rost, George C., L.U. 30
Sanford, George H., L.U. 3
Schledorn, Emil H., L.U. 3
Segren, John E., L.U. 3
Sephton, Charles E., L.U. 6
Shourds, William, L.U. 38
Skene, Jonathan, L.U. 46
Solloway, D. W., L.U. 38
Sproul, A. F., L.U. 61
Stanton, William P., L.U. 151
Starrett, Harry E., L.U. 3
Strand, Ernest, L.U. 49
Thomson, Louis, L.U. 3
Villar, Charles Frederick, L.U. 3
Wander, E. G., L.U. 1
Weissner, H. C., L.U. 3
Welch, Charles D., L.U. 3
Whittaker, Everett H., L.U. 3

The GOBLINS'LL Get You



OCTOBER is here again! Now you see the red leaves falling from the trees and finally must admit that the summer is really over. The days grow colder; the harvest time is nigh. And just as you're ready to settle down to a nice, quiet winter, your peace is mercilessly shattered by the screech of a tin horn. And suddenly you remember: it's Hallowe'en! Children dance merrily in gay costumes. There are jack o'lanterns and ghosts and skeletons all around. But what do they mean and why are these symbols connected with Hallowe'en?

For the answer to this question we must go all the way back to the fifth century B.C. At that time, Great Britain was inhabited by a tribe called the Celts. The Druids, or priests, were a special class of this tribe who offered sacrifices to their gods in the name of the people. These ancient Druids had a three-day celebration in the beginning of November. They believed that on the eve of the first day, spirits of the dead roamed abroad and bonfires were lighted to drive them away. The Druids called this festival "Samhain" or "Summer's End" and it was an occasion for feasting on all kinds of food which had been grown during the summer. Modern customs of decorating with pumpkins, autumn leaves and cornstalks came from the Druids' autumn festival.

There were two feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans which have some bearing upon our understanding of the origin of Hallowe'en. The first was the festival in honor of Pomona, the goddess of fruit. Early in November, the goddess conducted special ceremonies at which she offered nuts and apples

to the gods of fire and water, so that their disfavor might not ruin the crops.

The second Roman feast, known as the Feralia, was celebrated in February of each year. At that time were held public religious rites in honor of the dead, and especially the heroes who died for their country. After the Romans conquered Britain, these customs were added to the earlier ones of the Druids and the two rites became mingled. Thus, when the great bonfires were built to keep away the spirits released by the god of evil on Hallowe'en, the people also gathered around the fire to relate their experiences with queer noises, strange flutterings, trembling shadows and mystic practices. And this was the forerunner of the ghost story so customarily a part of today's observance.

In 610 A.D., the Pope ordained



that the old Roman temple, the Pantheon, be converted into a Christian church, dedicated to the memory of all the martyrs. A feast was held in their commemoration on May first, but in the year 834, this celebration was moved to November first. The feast became known as All Saints' Day and the day preceding it was called All Holiess' or All Hallows' Eve. Thus, Hallowe'en is a contraction of Hallows' Eve.

Even after the first of November became a Christian feast day, the people still clung to the ancient customs and beliefs. As the bonfires blazed, laughing bands of "guisers," young people disguised in grotesque masks and carrying lanterns carved from turnips and pumpkins, gathered in the villages. Hallowe'en became a night of mystery and fun-making. People came to believe they could foretell the future on that night by performing special rites. Because nuts probably were the favorite means of fortune telling, All Hallows' Eve became known to many as Nutcrack Night. Girls and boys placed nuts side by side on the glowing embers. If the nuts burned peacefully, it meant a happy married life, but if they flew apart, a stormy future was indicated.

Hallowe'en customs today keep many of these early customs unchanged. Young and old still gather to hunt nuts and to duck for apples bobbing in a tub of water. Ghost stories and jack o'lanterns still play important roles in the celebration of Hallowe'en. And beware, for the witches and ghosts still roam, and the goblins will get you if you don't watch out!

CHICAGO TELEPHONE WORKERS WIN IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS

BY HARRY JOHNSON AND WILLIAM BARTELT
CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY

JOINT BOARD OF IBEW TELEPHONE LOCAL UNIONS
(ILLINOIS BELL)

A FEW months ago we witnessed a great sham battle—the Communications Workers of America, CIO, fist-shaking and newspaper battle with the Bell Telephone Company. For several weeks it appeared the CWA-CIO was going to take the Company apart and make it over.

They reached the headlines with such claims as:

“We are ready to take on the A. T. & T. . . . This will be no ladies’ and gentlemen’s affair. . . . This will be a vicious and destructive strike.”

After such alarming threats, what happened? Nothing! The CWA-CIO President, Joseph Beirne, later admitted to his Convention that it was all a big bluff. He said:

“And we are not prepared now any more than we were three months ago or six months ago . . . and it is a darned good thing we had an Executive Board who could bluff. . . .” (See pages 27 and 28 of June 1950 CWA-CIO Convention Proceedings.)

Now let the CWA-CIO Vice President, A. T. Jones, tell about it in his report:

“To our knowledge, not a single one of our experienced Division leaders felt that a successful strike would be possible in 1949 or 1950. Many professed fears that even the taking of a strike vote among their membership would result in decimation of the Division.”

No General Wage Increase

After all the loud threats, CWA-CIO received *no general wage increase*. All they obtained was a reduction—in some classifications

—in the progression time from 8 to 6½ years. And they agreed, as a trade, to LENGTHEN the progression time of others from 5 to 6½ years.

Delegate Frenzel—in the CWA-CIO Cleveland Convention, June 1950—had this to say:

“The question I would like to direct . . . is why did the International . . . approve a contract for the Northwestern Division that permitted a wage cut of \$6 to \$8.50 per week to members of the Union?

“. . . An organization that will cut wages in an economic boom isn’t protecting the workers, and anyone who wishes, I will suggest that they can make an investigation, have a committee appointed by the Executive Board, and I will be only too glad to be present to prove that fact.

“. . . I joined the CWA to have the International . . . protect my interests, as well as all the other members, from signing agreements that were supposed to be detrimental to telephone workers. I worked hard to establish that organization, and I think the membership should be protected by it. I don’t think excuses should be offered. The facts are there. I offered to have a committee review them, and have them established on the floor . . .” (See pages 134, 135, 136 and 137 of June 1950 Convention Proceedings.)

Admission Of Defeats

Delegate Weaver, head of a group of about 12,000 told the June 1950 Convention that:

“This Convention in assembly last year adopted a Resolution for a shorter work week. To me that was a mandate. They adopted a

Resolution for a general increase in wages. To me that was a mandate. They adopted a Resolution for better vacations. To me that was a mandate. We didn’t accomplish anything in that direction . . .” (Page 178 of Convention Proceedings.)

President Beirne frankly admitted this when he said:

“We have read a lot of criticism of our bargaining program for last year . . . I say to you . . . how long are we going to kid the telephone workers about bargaining when we don’t have the union that can bargain for them? . . .” (See page 310 of the Convention Proceedings.)

Yes, they had a violent and bitter 1950 Convention. Their National Union and its leadership were scorchingly denounced—plus the sad admission of defeat. (CWA was also miserably defeated in the 1947 strike of six weeks. Then they promised a \$12.00 a week general increase and failed.)

Lady Delegate Speaks

Despite all the foregoing, the top leaders—in the 1950 Convention—demanded an increase in per capita tax (national dues) from 50 cents to \$1.50 per month, plus a 50 cent monthly assessment for a strike fund. This was sent out for a referendum vote and the results are not yet known.

However, a lady delegate—heading about 10,000 telephone operators—told the Convention this story:

“. . . All I have heard in the past six or eight months is servicing the member, and I wondered too what it meant to service the members . . . I was born a country girl. When my father wanted to service the cow, he called on Farmer Jones, and what the cow got is what our members would get under this

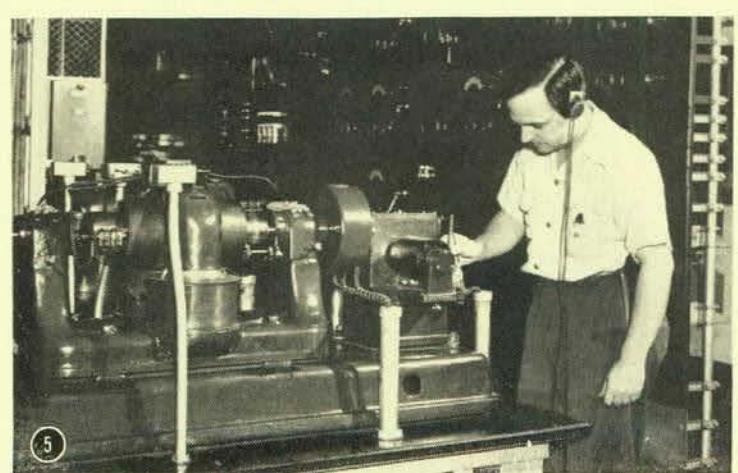
(Continued on page 62)

Chicago Telephone Workers Shown on Job



Chicago Telephone Workers

1. Member of Local Union 315 operates a cable lashing machine. 2. Members of Locals 371 and 381 at work in assignment section of a Chicago district office. 3. Apprentice members of Local 134 working on a PBX installation. 4. A repairman, member of Local 381, checks his truck. 5. A member of Local 381 checks a ringing machine. 6. Members of Local 381 running jumper wires in a central office. (See story on opposite page.)



With the Ladies



The Labor Movement and You

Readers, the subject matter of your woman's page this month consists of two things—one—your role in the labor movement in this country and two—just a word of tribute to you for that part you play.

As your JOURNAL was going to press, the A.F. of L. Convention was meeting in Houston, Texas, and at the same time all over the country, members of the I.B.E.W. were beginning to make preparations for the trip to Miami and the Convention of our own Brotherhood.

Now at that convention in Houston, Texas, in addition to the hundreds of delegates present, there will be hundreds of women also, their wives who accompany them. The same is true for our Convention. Then there are thousands more women connected with our Brotherhood by virtue of being wives or daughters or sisters or mothers of our members.

Now then, about this connection and what it should mean to you.

It's Important

Well, first and foremost, every woman who has a man in the labor movement, if he is a real, live, active member, which we number in the thousands, should realize one thing—that the labor movement and his union mean a great, great deal to that man. They are a very important part of his life and for that reason by virtue of your being his wife and helpmeet, they should be an important part of your life too.

As a matter of fact, they should just be an important part of your life anyway because the American Labor movement has done more to increase wages, lower hours and improve conditions than any other phase of our life.



If you have a nice home and your husband makes enough at his trade to support you and your children in modest comfort, you can thank the labor unions of America.

Suppose your husband is a lineman. His chances of survival today are just about 1000 percent better than they were 40 years ago. You can thank the I.B.E.W. and its campaign for safety standards and reduction of hazards for this.

Suppose for some reason your children had to be taken from you because you were ill or could not support them. Forty years ago they could have been put out to work at



six years of age, sewing garments or picking cotton or shelling shrimp till their little hands were raw and bleeding. But not today. Through the untiring efforts of the A.F. of L. and all its affiliated unions, child labor was banished years ago.

And largely because of the efforts of unions, we have better education for our children and social security laws and other advantages that bless us and our families.

Give Something Back

They are some of the things the labor movement and the Electrical Workers Union have done for you and your children. Now what can you do in return?

Well first, you should learn more about this union and this labor movement your husband is a part of. Learn as much as you can about the things going on in our union. There's one pretty easy way of doing this—by reading articles in our JOURNAL. Be sure to read the supplement in the center of the JOURNAL this month because that supplement gives in brief

form a complete history and job analysis of the I.B.E.W.

Then next you can start teaching your children about the labor movement so they will grow up with it and understand it and love it and promote it as they grow to young manhood and womanhood. Just explain to the very little ones, how the organization Daddy belongs to has gotten more things for them to eat and wear and therefore that they should be proud of it and glad Daddy joined, and when they grow older, help other people to know more about the unions and help to make them want to join them. The older children can be instructed by material from the JOURNAL which you could read and then tell them about, or encourage them to read. Also sponsor union topics of interest in your family gatherings, so your young people will come to be completely familiar with the union and its benefits.

Get Out The Vote

Next you can join auxiliaries or form new ones with the permission of the local union and be real helpmates to the affiliated union in every way possible. Through the medium of auxiliaries too, is some of the best work of Labor's League for Political Education carried out. That concerns this business of getting out the vote and electing the right people to Congress—the people who will repeal the Taft-Hartley law which is like a millstone around neck of our unions. They can register themselves, vote themselves and in addition, ring doorbells, write letters, make phone calls to get every other possible person to vote too.

Our women in auxiliaries are doing some wonderful work. We hope this



will keep up. Institute worthy, progressive programs. Have study clubs so you may learn about unions and labor problems. (Write us at the I.O. if you want help on this.) Help families of needy union members, organize blood banks, do all the charitable things that organized labor has always sponsored.

And, this is perhaps the most important function of your auxiliaries—buy union label goods and services. Look for the label. Demand it and get others to do likewise. That union label is the lifeblood of our industry. A demand for it is like putting money into union members' pockets and keeps working standards and living conditions high all along the line. And remember this girls, what helps one, helps all. If you hire a union plumber, 10 to one when his house needs rewiring, he's going to get a union electrician, because this union label business is one that pays a fair margin of return.

Make His Work Easier

Now, then, there's another part that you as a woman play or can play in this labor movement—that's an important psychological factor. We've mentioned how much this labor movement means to your husband. If he's a business agent or other officer, 10 to one, a great deal of his time is consumed in union matters and 10 to one you don't like it worth a darn. You wish he "wouldn't have so many meetings." You wish "he stayed home more like other men." Lady, you should stop all that. You're his wife, remember? You're his helpmeet. His union is part and parcel of his AND YOUR livelihood. Somebody has to do the work of keeping the union going, and your husband has to do his share. Try to understand. If you'll learn more about the union, you'll become a little enthused yourself and will be more willing for your husband to devote his time and energies to it. And, girls, do more than just passively and peacefully submit. Take a real interest. Find out about his union and his work so you can discuss it intelligently. Stay in the background, yes, but let him know his job and his union mean something to you, too, and you want to know more about it.

For heaven's sake though, girls, stay out of friction with other Electrical Workers' wives. Don't divulge any union business your husband may confide in you. Don't get into arguments about whose husband should get more money than somebody else's.

Your job is to make things run as smoothly for your husband as possible, and not stir up trouble for him.

You can't know, ladies, unless you've tried it, how much comfort and help you can give to your husband—

(Continued on page 32)



Pumpkins and Parties

See the pumpkins at the top of this page? Why not make a Jack-o'-Lantern for Hallowe'en? Hollow out a pumpkin or gourd and carve a fantastic face like one of these it in. Insert a candle in it on Hallowe'en and you have the perfect, traditional decoration.

Hallowe'en Gift

Note one of the little pumpkin drawings has fruit protruding from the top. Well, that's our conception of the perfect Hallowe'en gift. I remember when I was a small child going to school, every Hallowe'en, we took up a nickel-dime collection to buy a Hallowe'en pumpkin for the teacher. One of the children in our class had a clever father and he was the unanimous choice yearly to hollow out and carve our pumpkin. If I remember correctly, he usually inserted grapes for eyes and a bit of apple for a nose and a long curl of red pepper for a tongue. The pumpkin was filled with all sorts of fruit and little packets of salted nuts, candies and Hallowe'en novelties.

Want to make a special gift for someone? That pumpkin filled with fruit should make a hit.

Now about parties. Aren't you about ready for another party? Why not make it a Hallowe'en party—it's the perfect time for fun and besides on that night you can be as informal in decorations and refreshments as you wish and nobody cares.

Let's Go Back

Why not have a real old-fashioned kid's party only have it for grown-ups. Invite all your friends to come in old clothes and wear masks. Let every person lose his or her inhibitions in good old-fashioned "duck for apples," "thread the needle" and all the other old traditional favorites. Cider and doughnuts are customary fare and always well received.

Suppose you prefer a party for Hallowe'en in the atmosphere of Hallowe'en but prefer a little more dignity shall we say? How about inviting several friends and then have a Gypsy fortune teller in for the evening to read palms. It would be novel entertainment and friends of mine who have done it, say it is not too expensive. Refreshments might be hot tea (maybe she reads tea leaves too), little sandwiches, cut round and spread with yellow cheese and decorated with bits of pepper or pimiento to make a face, and brownies.

The Ghost Walks

Or how about a whole evening of ghost stories. This type party often appeals to the teen-agers. And they would love to play "The Murdered Man"—which is gruesome to even describe but delightful to play in the eyes of young teen-agers. First of all the lights are all extinguished, and someone begins to tell the story of a man who has been murdered. As the narrator speaks, he or she passes objects to the listeners—"this was his hand," (a glove stuffed with ice is this prop); "here are his eyes"—two cold skinned grapes, etc., etc.—your own teen-agers will supply the gory and I do mean gory details from the depths of their own vivid imaginations.

Refreshments after this harrowing session might be hearty sandwiches, soft drinks and ginger muffins iced in orange, with chocolate chips arranged to make pumpkin faces.

And the Wee Ones

We must not leave the little folks out of all these party preparations. Can you stand something pretty messy? Let them have their friends in early in the evening to make taffy apples and popcorn balls. They'll have much fun doing it and your entertainment and refreshment problem are one and the same.

That's all for this month folks. Happy Hallowe'en!

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 31)

until you've tried to take an interest in his work and understand and sympathize with his union loyalties.

About One Union Wife

I like to recall the story Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor, recounts concerning his wife in his book, "Seventy Years of Life and Labor." He had been out on strike for weeks. There was no money in their house and their four little children were crying and hungry. A strike breaker approached Sara Gompers and offered her money—money then and money every week if she would induce her husband, ring-leader of the strike, to go back to work. Sara Gompers told Sam about it that night when he came in off the picket line. "Did you accept the money?" he said. Sara replied, "What else could I do, the children are starving!" Sam groaned and buried his face in his hands. And then Sara, all tenderness, put her arms around him and said, "My God, Sam, how can you insult me so, you know I couldn't take the money!" Sara Gompers had the real, true union spirit our women should have—and here's where the tribute we mentioned in our introduction comes in. Many of them *do have it*. We have many, many fine loyal union-spirited women in this *near* labor movement—that is among those who are *near* to those *in* the labor movement. I wish you could talk with some of them who will surely be at our convention, some of the wives of our officers and organizers, for example. They know about the union, they know about the label. They know it takes time to perform union work and do it well but that it is necessary, important work and they should be patient and understanding and help instead of hinder. Many of our women know all these things and practice them, and we are proud of them.

You Are Important

We urge them all to keep up the good work and to bring others into this work. You too are an important part of the labor movement and with your help added to the strength of your husband's loyalty, our Brotherhood will continue to march on to new advances through the years.

Country Ready, Power-Wise

The chairman of the National Security Resources Board, W. Stuart Symington, has been ad-

Know Your I.B.E.W.

We have had many requests from our members to do a story in our *Journal* on our Brotherhood, a "Know Your I.B.E.W." article, similar to those we have been doing on other unions in our "Know Your A. F. of L." series. Here it is in handy pamphlet form that may be removed from the magazine by taking out top, center and bottom stitches, and kept for reference or passed on to a friend whom you would like to have know more about your union.



vised by the president of the Edison Electric Institute that the country's power and light industry is in better shape to meet any emergency than it was when the country geared for World War II.

The current construction program will add about 12 million kilowatts by the end of 1952. Nearly four times as much new generating equipment is on the power lines today as there was in 1940, Sutton added in his letter to Symington. Thirty million kilowatts of generating equipment is less than 10 years old, with all the advantages of economy of operation and relative freedom from mechanical breakdown. In 1940, equipment for only eight million kilowatts was less than 10 years old.

Exemption for Critical Jobs

Airplane electricians and electrical instrument repairmen are listed among the critical occupations for deferment of reservists. However, reservists in these and other categories will be deferred only until they can be satisfactorily replaced, according to the policy announced by the Department of Defense.

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson emphasized that a delay in call to active duty may not be considered as an indefinite exemption from military service and that

deferments in all cases will be made on an individual basis and may be terminated at any time because of "overriding military considerations." Initial deferments of reservists in critical occupations may not exceed a period of six months, and no extension may be for more than a period of six months.

Handicapped to Get Full Part

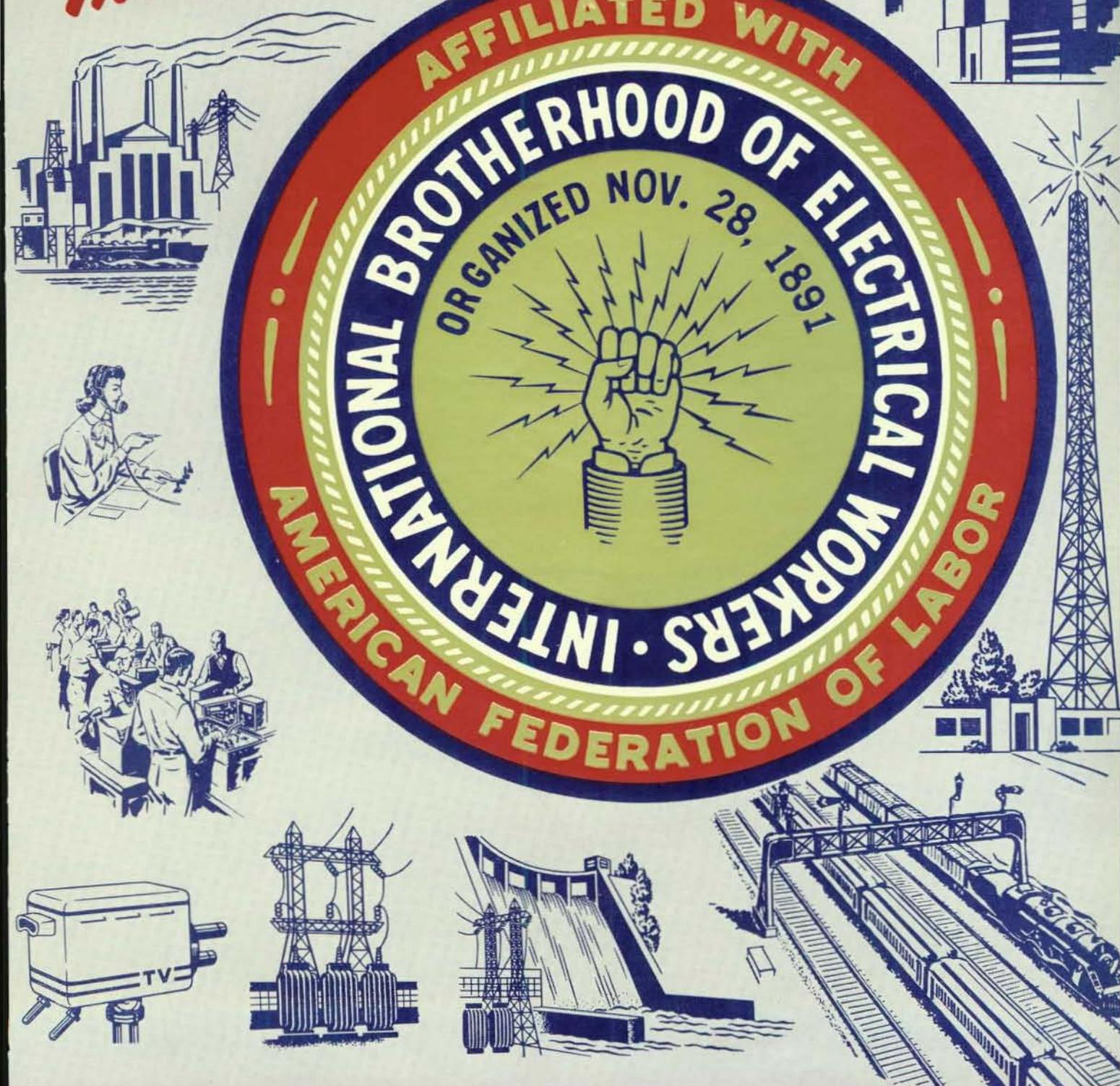
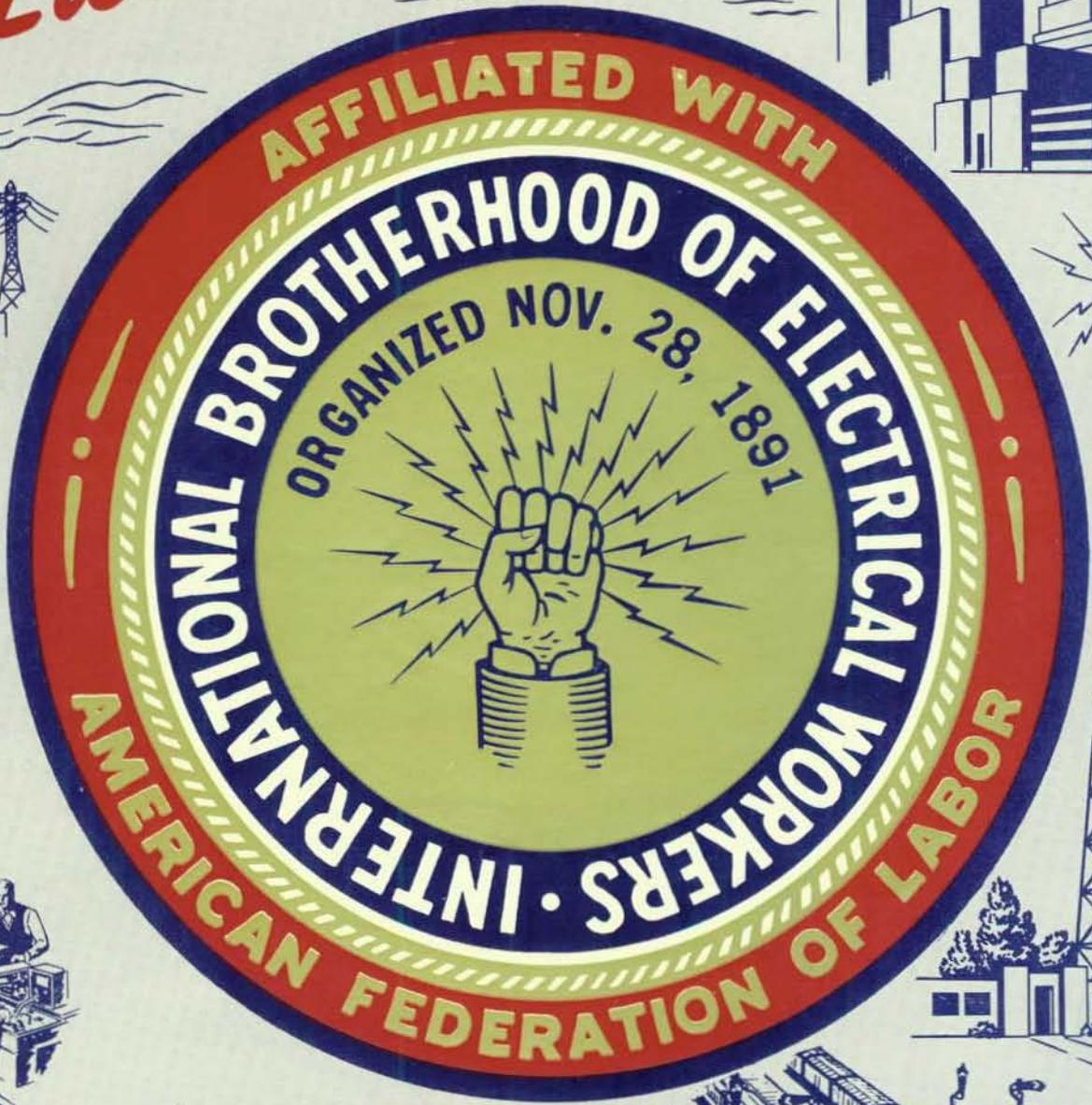
At the sixth annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, President Truman urged the committee to "redouble its efforts to place before all employers of this nation, and all groups concerned with employment, the very simple message that the physically handicapped can and should be employed. Only in this way can we enable the handicapped to play their full part in strengthening our nation."

The President said that expansion of programs for the rehabilitation and employment of the country's impaired workers is an essential part of our national defense effort.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told committee members that the Department of Labor is throwing all its resources into the task of drawing up plans to meet the current civilian manpower situation.

Vol. 49 No. 10 Oct. 1950 Sec. 2
The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal
AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Electrical Workers' Story



INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
AFFILIATED WITH A. F. L.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



D. W. TRACY
International President



J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary



D. W. TRACY, who was born and reared in Bloomington, Ill., was initiated into the I.B.E.W. by Local Union 716 of Houston, Tex., in 1913. He followed the trade in the Oklahoma-Texas area and was elected business manager of Local 716. He became an International Vice President in 1920, and in 1933, was named International President. In 1940, he was requested by President Roosevelt to serve as Assistant Secretary of Labor. At the 1946 San Francisco convention, Mr. Tracy again was named I.B.E.W. President. He is also a Vice President of the A. F. of L., and the A. F. of L.'s Metal Trades and Building Construction Trades Department.

J. SCOTT MILNE, born in Vancouver, B. C., of Scottish parents, came to the United States after World War I service in the Canadian Army. He joined Local Union 125 of Portland, Oreg., and, within a few years had served as business manager and financial secretary of the Local. He was appointed an International Representative in 1929 and in 1936, became International Vice President for the Ninth District. Mr. Milne served in that capacity until 1947, when he was appointed International Secretary.

KNOW YOUR I.B.E.W.

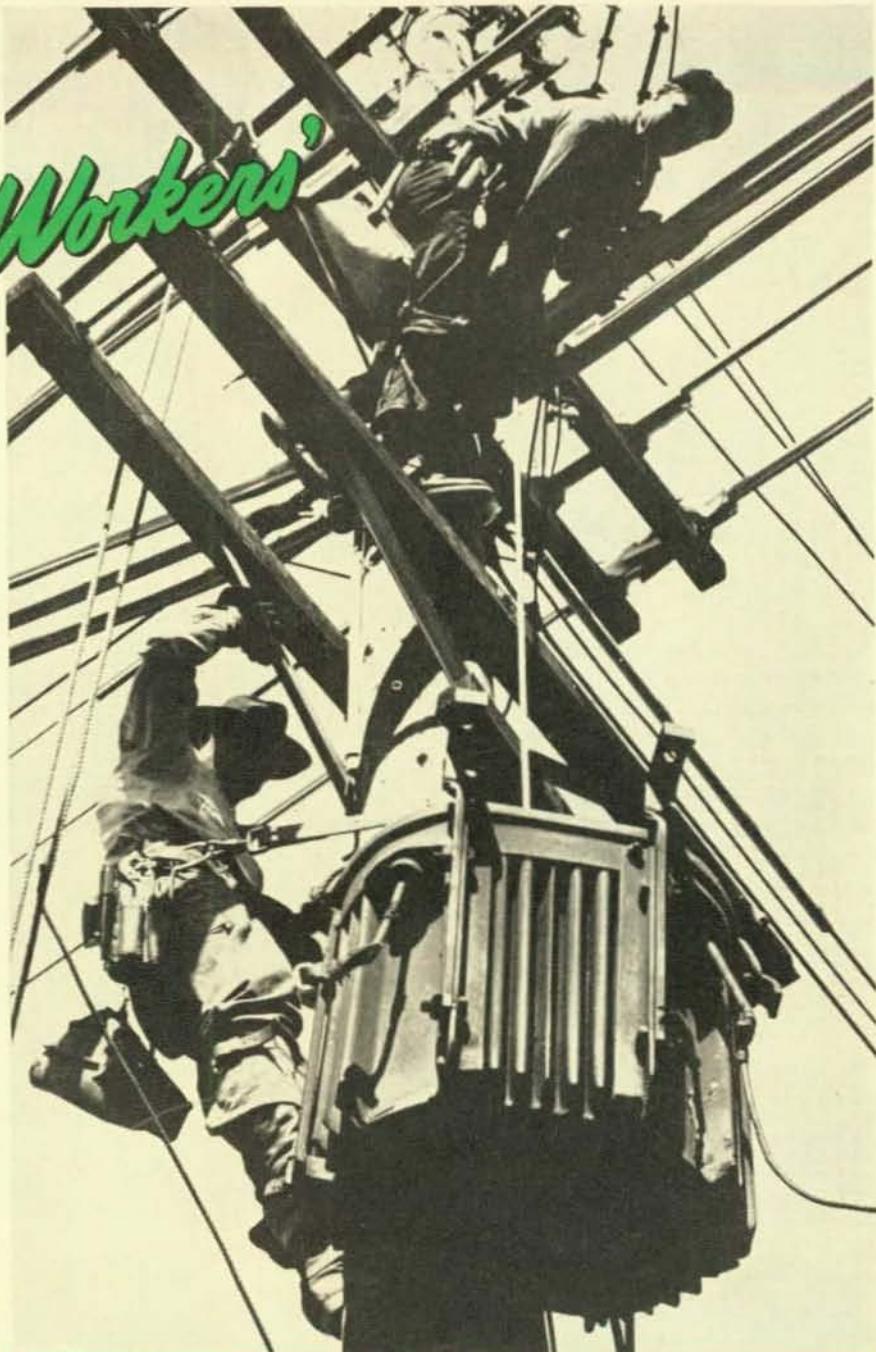
The Electrical Workers' Story

"LET there be light!" Thousands of years ago the Creator of the world uttered those words and an earth spinning away in darkness came to be warmed and lighted by the sun. And that's where the Electrical Workers' story actually started, because men knowing light and warmth could never be satisfied till they had learned to capture the sun's rays and turn night into day. And while men struggled through many centuries to bring this miracle about, it took electricity and the men who learned to capture and control it, to actually bring the goal to fruition.

Men have known about electricity since before the dawn of history. They found pieces of amber 2500 years ago on the shores of the Aegean Sea. They discovered by accident, that when these lumps of amber were rubbed they had a magic power to attract bits of chaff and lint. The ancient Greeks knew that amber had some invisible force and called it "electron" and the invisible force was what we now know as electricity.

That's Part I of the electricity story. Part II perhaps developed in China where men discovered lumps of magnetic iron ore that had the power of attracting and even of lifting pieces of iron. These stones came to be known as lodestones.

Part III concerns another phase of electricity—the lightning which man watched in fear and admiration pointing forked fingers of fire across the sky.



Centuries passed and decade by decade man added some new bit of knowledge or experience to his rather scanty store.

At just about the time Columbus was discovering America, all Europe seemed to become imbued with the desire to experiment. Men tried doing new things with mysterious objects like amber and the lodestone. Someone noticed that the fur of cats gave off sparks when stroked on a cold night and someone else made a machine for

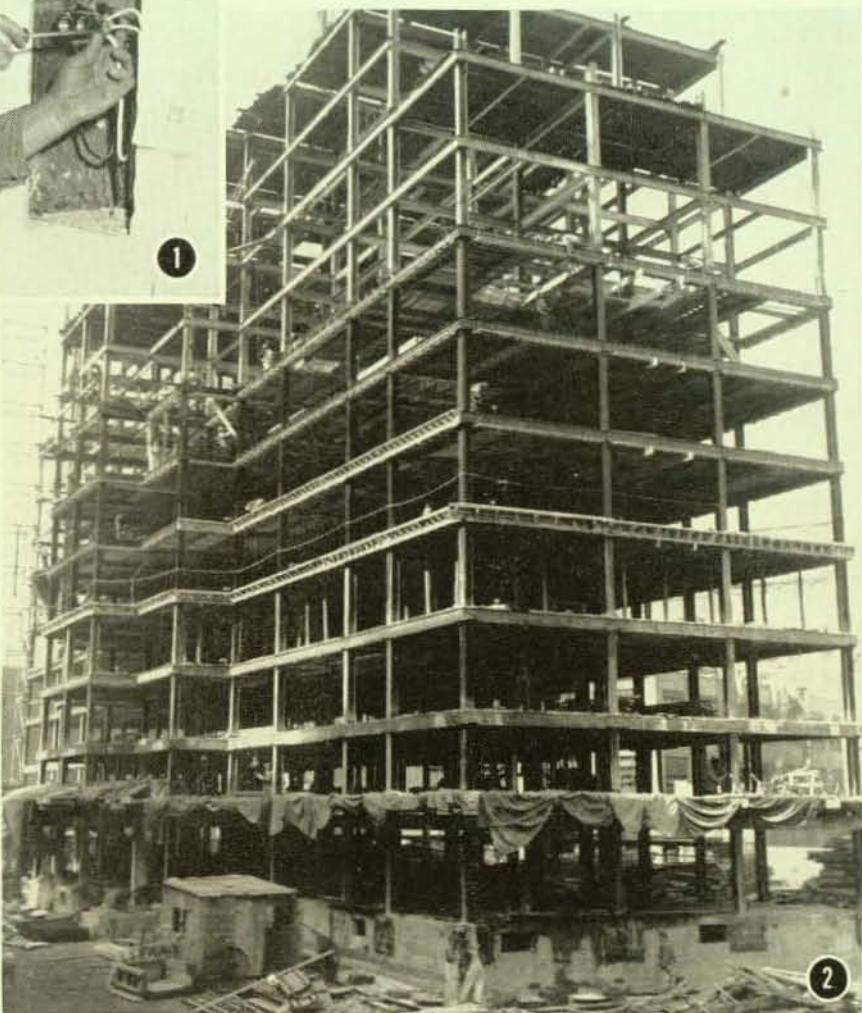
revolving a piece of glass against a piece of cat's fur and getting sparks of electricity.

In 1752, Benjamin Franklin flew a kite into the sky and drew down lightning out of the heavens, proving it one and the same with the force which came by rubbing amber. One by one all the characters in the drama that was to be electricity were making their appearance.

In 1785 the electric battery was invented by a man named Volta,



1. One of the better known jurisdictions of our International is that of inside wireman. Here a box is wired.
2. While building is still only a steel skeleton, wiremen lay vast electrical network which provides power outlets.
3. In installing metal conduits, the inside wireman must call on his pipe-bending skill to "deliver" electricity.
4. Intricate wiring jobs are required in the installation of fluorescent lighting like this. I.B.E.W. men do the job.



out of a disc of copper and a disc of zinc, with a piece of paper moistened with acid between them. With this discovery electricity was at last freed from its static prison and was ready to flow wherever wires would lead it.

Then in 1831 two scientists, Michael Faraday, an Englishman, and Joseph Henry, an American, learned the secret of induction, how when a piece of metal is moved in the field of influence of a magnet, an electric current is produced in the metal. When this was discovered, the way was opened for the invention of the dynamo or electric generator.

The rest is pretty familiar to everyone. There was Samuel Morse and the telegraph. In 1844 the words "What hath God wrought" were carried over a wire stretched between Washington and

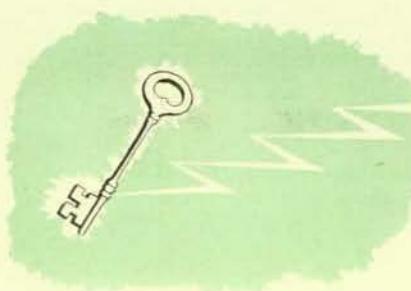


Baltimore and the first successful telegraph experiment of commercial importance with electric current was completed. By 1861 a web of wires had been strung over the United States and in 1866 the trans-Atlantic cable was laid.

In 1879, Edison built the first successful incandescent lamp. One invention followed swiftly upon another and each year's progress made the previous year's amateur by comparison. There came Stanley and his transformer, Sprague and his motors, Steinmetz with his mathematical genius turning the indefinite art of electricity into an exact science.

From the very inception electrical work was exciting and interesting and from the beginning it drew men to it—men of spirit and imagination who asked more of work than just a livelihood—they sought inspiration and inner satisfaction and in electrical work they found the perfect mistress—fascinating, mysterious, challenging—an occupation with a tremendous future.

Yes, men followed electricity gladly and sometimes to their sorrow. It was the most dangerous of all the occupations and there were precious few attempts made by grasping, unscrupulous employers to protect the men on the jobs. Many were burned to a crisp on the high-lines, and insurance companies refused to cover workers



who followed the electrical industry. The work was hard, the hours long, the pay small. It was not uncommon for a lineman to risk life on the highlines 12 hours a day in any kind of weather, seven days a week, for the munificent sum of 20 cents an hour. Two-dollars fifty cents a day was considered a good wage and many men were glad to accept work for eight dollars a week.

The training called apprenticeship was unknown and many a green kid, fascinated by the romance of electricity, had his youthful life snuffed out by the ruthless force that knows no control save experience and care and training.

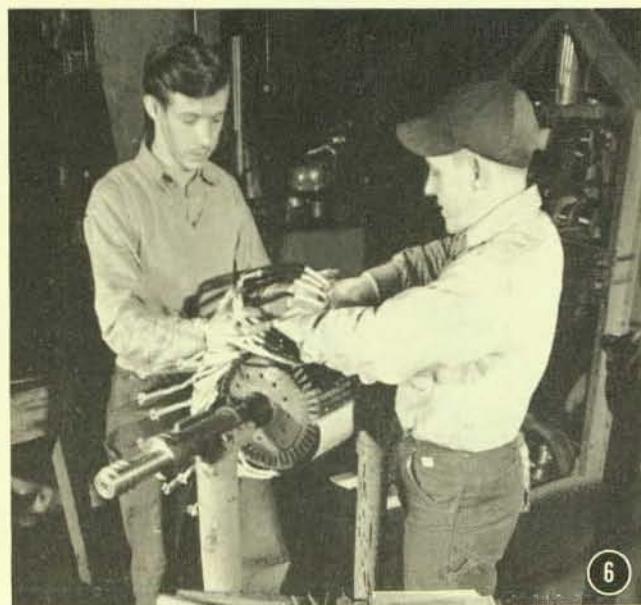
Well, such was the situation in the year 1890 when a "glorious display of electrical wonders" was held in St. Louis. Wiremen and linemen from all over the United States flocked in to wire the buildings and displays. These men talked together of the hard work, the danger and poor compensation,

and the impulse toward unionism was born. They called in an organizer, Charles Cassel, from the American Federation of Labor, who chartered them as Federal Local Number 5221 of the A. F. of L. Henry Miller was elected president of this union. To him and to many more at that exposition, this was only the starting point. They saw the limitations of isolated locals as a bargaining agency. They were convinced that only a national organization of electrical workers with jurisdiction covering the entire industry could force the concessions that would better the lot of the electrical worker from the large and widespread corporations of telephone and telegraph, power companies, electrical contractors and manufacturers of electrical equipment. Henry Miller was a man of remarkable courage and energy. He packed up his tools and set forth to work at the trade in many cities of the United States and while there he tried to organize all the Electrical Workers he met and worked with, into local unions. By the end of the year, locals had been organized in Chicago, Milwaukee, Evansville, Louisville, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Duluth.

A first convention was called in the city of St. Louis on November 21, 1891. Ten delegates attended representing some 300 members.



5. A railroad electrician checks headlamp of a locomotive.



6. Rewinding rotor of a 1750-rpm motor used in engines.

It was not an auspicious beginning. The first Grand Secretary of the Brotherhood gave the following account of the first national convention:

"At such a diminutive showing there naturally existed a feeling almost of despair. Those who attended the convention will well remember the time they had hiding from the reporters, trying to make it appear that we had a great delegation."

The name adopted for the organization was the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The delegates worked night and day for five days, drawing up a Constitution, general laws, rituals and an emblem, which was the well-known fist grasping the lightning rays. As officers they elected Henry Miller as first Grand President and J. T. Kelly, Grand Secretary-Treasurer (both of St. Louis).

The new national union started life without a penny of its own, being financed by a loan of \$100 from the St. Louis local. "This was the time and manner in which the Brotherhood was born," wrote Charles P. Ford, for many years International Secretary, commenting on the birth of the I.B.E.W. "There was little to encourage this small group of men. The opposition to unions at that time was active and bitter. The obstacles

BROTHERHOOD LEADERS

PRESIDENTS

Henry Miller 1891 to 1893
Quinn Jansen 1893 to 1894
H. W. Sherman 1894 to 1897
J. A. Maloney 1897 to 1899
Thomas Wheeler 1899 to 1901
W. A. Jackson 1901 to 1903
F. J. McNulty 1903 to 1919
J. P. Noonan 1919 to 1929
H. H. Broach 1929 to 1933
D. W. Tracy 1933 to 1940
Ed J. Brown 1940 to 1947
D. W. Tracy 1947 to

SECRETARIES

J. T. Kelly 1891 to 1897
H. W. Sherman 1897 to 1905
P. W. Collins 1905 to 1912
Charles P. Ford 1912 to 1925
G. M. Bugniatz 1925 to 1947
J. Scott Milne 1947 to

seemed unsurmountable. Hearts less courageous would have given up in despair.

"It took real red-blooded men to go ahead with it, but the backbone was there and today thousands upon thousands of our members enjoy the fruits of the courage and the vision of that gallant little band who staked their all that those who followed them might have less hardship and more freedom in their economic lives."

It is significant that the finest things that have been done in this

world have been selfless things—performed for the good of others and with the dream of creating a better life for those who are to follow.

One month after it was founded, Henry Miller carried the request of the new union for a charter to the A. F. of L. Convention in Birmingham, Alabama and in December, 1891, the charter was granted with a sweeping jurisdiction over electrical workers in every branch of the trade and industry.

We wish space would permit a detailed account of the interesting history of our organization which followed through the years. We can only hit the high spots and look forward to that time when we can compile the full history of our organization in book form so all who love the Brotherhood may know of its ups and downs—its gallant struggles through the years.

During that first year of existence, our Brotherhood had splendid success. President Miller travelled far and wide, working at the trade to support himself, organizing wherever he went.

In that first year, he is said to have visited every major city from New Orleans to Boston. Other officers of the union carried on organizing in the same way, spend-



7. Manufacturing electrician making cable having 606 separate wires.



8. Television sets are checked as they leave assembly line of a Chicago plant. Thousands of skilled IBEW members work in new industry.



ing their own time and funds, their only reward being the joy of extending the organization. When the second convention met at Chicago in 1892, the Brotherhood had 43 locals chartered with more than 2,000 members, and \$646.10 in the treasury.

The new union was destined for a set-back, however. Dues had been made low, 10 cents a month, to encourage membership. Even in those early days, these pioneers believed that benefits and brotherhood went hand in hand and had set up a death benefit, not only for a member, but for a member's wife as well. The treasury was soon exhausted. In 1894 the treasury was in such dire straits that Secretary-Treasurer Kelly mortgaged his household goods and building association stock to keep the organization going. The new union was meeting opposition on every side. Employers were hostile, there was a severe depression throughout the country and when

the 1895 Convention met in Washington, only 11 delegates representing eight locals answered the roll call, and the treasury showed a deficit of \$1,016.

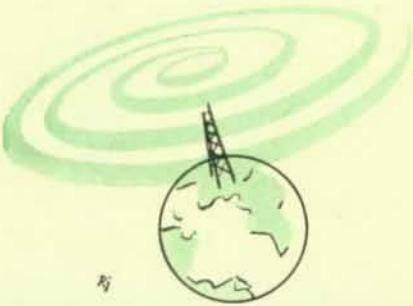
But these stout-hearted union pioneers refused to accept defeat. They were determined that the union should not die. They proceeded to establish a sound financial policy, which has continued and grown stronger through the years.

Once more the union began the slow trek upward. Organization was extended and the treasury began to accumulate a balance. Contacts were made with electrical workers in Canada, and at the Pittsburgh Convention of 1899, the territorial jurisdiction was extended to cover the Dominion of Canada, and the organization changed its name to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Up to the year 1903, the union had no paid officers. The Grand President and Organizer drew expense money when the treasury could provide it, but other officers were not compensated. Headquarters and officers changed frequently. Growth of the organization and the enforcing of the principles set forth in the Constitution demanded an International President who could be paid a salary

and devote his full time to the affairs of the Brotherhood. In 1903, this came to pass and Frank J. McNulty, a strong, magnetic leader, was elected as the first paid International President. His accomplishments in the union's service were many but one of the most valuable was, that he strengthened and cemented the sense of responsibility inherent in the members of our Brotherhood from the earliest days. This sense of responsibility has become a steadfast policy that has guided us in all our negotiations. The Brotherhood has always had a good reputation among employers for not violating agreements.

The union made great strides during the next five years and then a disastrous schism from within, known as the "Collins-McNulty-Reid-Murphy" split, nearly wrecked our union. During the years from 1908 until 1914 when the breach was finally healed.



9. Telephone operators of one IBEW local operate dial toll equipment which was manufactured by members of another local of the Brotherhood in Chicago.

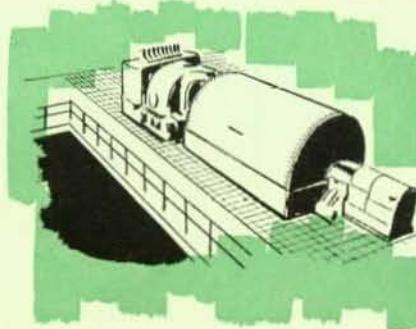
10. A switchboard repairman checks a board's intricate wiring system.

there were really two organizations. The Collins-McNulty forces, recognized by the American Federation of Labor, were stronger in the east and middle west, while on the Pacific Coast and in the intermountain regions, the Reid-Murphy group was in control. This internal struggle was one of the most severe tests our Brotherhood was ever forced to endure and one that caused much personal bitterness. However, an organization based on strong, selfless principles as ours was built upon, was able to survive even this most severe test. The breach was healed and the two factions went forward together to attain the success and stability which characterize it today.

The Brotherhood gained many new members during the first World War and successfully combatted the anti-union battles waged against it after the war, though they took their toll in membership.

The period from 1920 on, saw some unusual and wonderful benefits adapted by our Brotherhood.

In the year 1920, our Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry was established. This feature has been one of the most outstanding accomplishments of our organization and the singular attainment which



has won for us most recognition and praise from persons in every walk of life, even to the President of the United States.

Since our inception as a labor organization we have been opposed to strikes and have avoided them wherever possible. We have realized that peaceful industrial relations are advantageous to the public, to the employer and to the union.

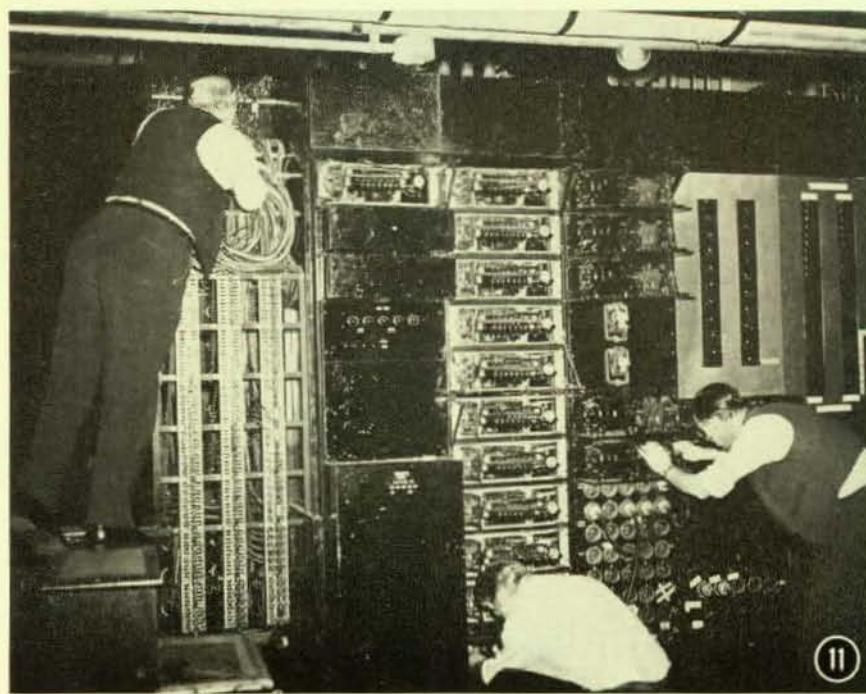
For 30 years now the Council on Industrial Relations, composed of representatives of the National Electrical Contractors Association representing management, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing labor, has met when local disputes arose and settled them amicably. This council has never had a decision (all of which are unanimous) violated. It is sometimes called the supreme court of the electrical

industry and has earned for the construction branch of our trade the title "strikeless industry."

From the earliest days of our Brotherhood, as we have recounted for you here, our members were imbued with the strong desire to create benefits for all. In the dangerous occupation of electrical work, so hazardous that insurance companies would not insure members engaged in the trade, union members often passed the hat to see that their Brothers who died on the job, had a decent burial. So in 1922 the Brotherhood founded the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association to provide low cost death benefit coverage for its members.

Then in 1924 the Brotherhood founded the Research Department, with its main purpose to assemble data and provide help to locals in their negotiating processes.

Another outstanding accomplishment, and one of which we have reason to be proud, is our pension plan for retired members which came about in 1927. The I.B.E.W. was a pioneer trade union in the pension field. It instituted its pension plan for two reasons—(1) to help the older members in the ranks when they grew too old to work and (2) to combat the methods of employers who held pension



11. IBEW members overhaul and check circuits on relays and motors for synchronizing control of recording machines and camera motors in movie studio.



12. Electrician checks pull box in tunnel carrying power and sound cables.

plans as a club over the heads of workers to keep them working at under-standard rates and often fired them before they reached pension age.

The I.B.E.W. pension of \$50.00 monthly goes to every beneficial member who reaches the age of 65 and has 20 years continuous standing, regardless of where he works or how often he has changed employers.

In 1946, another milestone in the progressive history of our Brotherhood and its benefit program was passed, when an agreement called "Employers Benefit Agreement" was signed between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the National Electrical Contractors Association. This agreement provides that both organizations shall share pension costs, thus stabilizing our pension fund. The \$50.00 a month which these older workers receive, in addition to social security benefits, enables them to live in modest comfort.

The I.B.E.W. has done other valuable things through the years. While looking after the needs of the industry, it has made provisions for keeping its ranks full and protecting its young members.

Our union's constitution gives each local union the power to adopt its own policy relative to apprentices, as the conditions of the com-



13

13. On - the - job trainee gets practical experience under eyes of an expert.



14

14. Here an apprentice learns the facts of inside wiring on construction job.



15

15. Apprentices getting classroom tips. IBEW helps teach youngsters trade.



16

munity require. It provides that after an apprentice has worked six months under the supervision of a local union he must be admitted to the organization.

Many local unions conduct schools for the training of apprentices. Electrical theory and mathematics are taught in study classes, usually in conjunction with local educational authorities. The practical side of apprentice training is provided on the job under the guidance of skilled journeymen. Wage increases for apprentices are provided for upon satisfactory completion of school courses and job training. Four years is the generally accepted training period.

With regard to this apprenticeship training program, we have joint apprenticeship committees of I.B.E.W. and N.E.C.A. organized all over the United States. We have over 500 joint apprenticeship committees organized, the largest number in the building trades industries.

Another field in which the

16. Television technician makes routine repair job, using soldering gun.
17. In a TV repair shop, I.B.E.W. member checks job ticket against set.



17

I.B.E.W. has made notable advances in the field of education. Apart from education for its apprentices the I.B.E.W. is continually looking to the advancement of all its members in an advancing age. Nothing ever stands static in the electrical industry. Of all the vast industries in our great country, it is certainly the most dynamic. What is new and approved today may become obsolete with the dawn of tomorrow, so rapid are the changes being made in our industry. And all tied up in a fairly new word, "electronics," is a whole new miraculous field of electricity waiting for cultivation and harvest.

The field of safety and safe working is I.B.E.W. domain too. For protection of our members and

also for the protection of the public at large, the I.B.E.W. has undertaken to safeguard standards of safety and eliminate hazards in the electrical industry by its work on, and for, the National Electrical Code. By keeping this code, which sets forth standards under which adequate wiring can be installed with a margin of safety, intact, the I.B.E.W. feels that it is preserving the lives and health of its members and at the same time insuring the public it serves against hazard and property damage.

Nineteen-thirty-five was another important date in the annals of our history for it was during that year that great numbers of production workers began to join our ranks seeking the protection and advantages which a strong union could win for them.

And in this portion of our story we should like to describe for you the work of these and other members in our ranks so you may become familiar with Brother and Sister workers in every segment of our vast industry.



A good place to start is in the power plant where the power to run factories, drive machines, light homes, milk cows, create the "great white ways" that make the broadways of every city, little and big all over our nation, that spark the surgeon's tiny electric needle, or fire the mighty presses of a publishing house—all the jobs great or small—is generated.

The power plant is an important part of a big utility company. Most of the power plants in



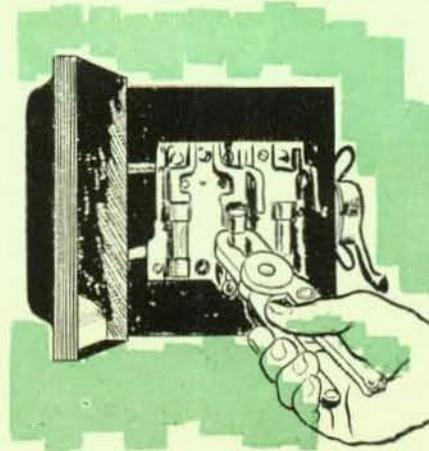
18. Union members erect a giant electrically-lighted sign.



19. Sealing electrode on end of glass tubing for neon sign.

which our members are employed are steam generated. In these steam plants there are electrical engineers, watch engineers, boiler operators, turbine operators, switchboard control operators, load dispatchers, and others in miscellaneous capacities such as chemical lab employees, for example. These men see that the power is generated and dispatched by proper load to the lines which run all over the community.

Now the men who see that this "juice" is channelled into the lines supplying every electric consumer are the linemen. These are the boys who string the lines and install the transformers through city maze or desert waste—wherever electricity is to go, there goes the IBEW lineman. These are the men who handle the trouble calls too and in sleet or snow or wind keep the lines open. Groundmen and truck drivers play an important part too, in assisting the lineman to carry out his assignments. There are other I.B.E.W. workers in utility work—radio dispatchers and meter installers and testers and repairmen. There are the cable splicers performing their important task in this drama of electricity. There are welders and



machine operators and others all engaged in the important work of producing some 255,364,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity per year here in our country—six times the power generated by any other country in the world.

We now come to the man responsible for the final delivery of current at the consumer's outlet, the wireman. Wiremen have as their function the installation of all wires, busses, conduits, switches, converters, transformers and other electrical apparatus of a stationary nature concerned with the delivery of the current from the meter to the outlet.

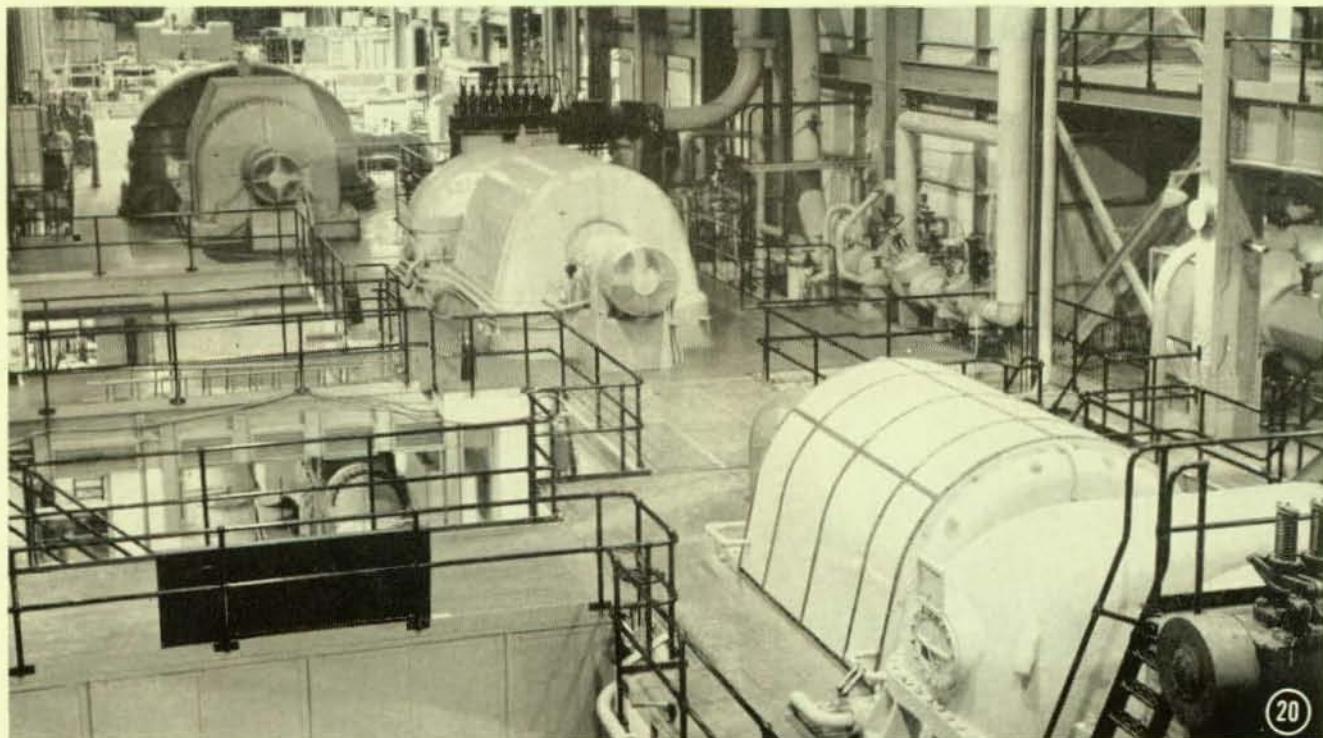
It is interesting to watch a wireman. In the building boom going

on all over these United States, wiremen are busy in homes and apartment and office buildings, going in just ahead of the plasterers, laying conduit, doing the "roughing in" and then the "finishing." These workers must be highly skilled. Their four-years' apprentice training stands them in good stead for they are often called upon to read blueprints, work in and around high voltages safely, and spot, connect and service the heaviest and most complicated of electrical equipment and controls.

We could spend hours telling you of the intricate, specialized work of our members in all the categories if space permitted. It will not, and we can only touch upon each briefly and go on.

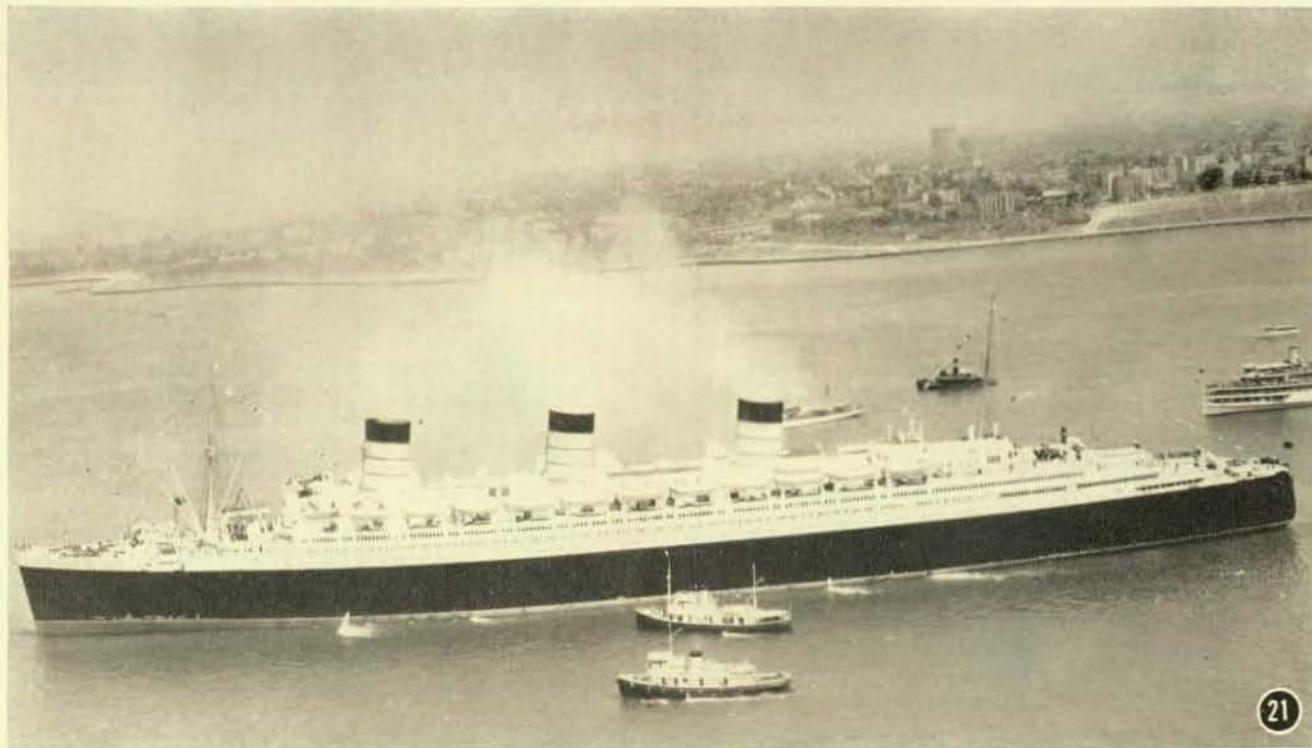
Workers in the radio and television field have detailed, fascinating work. They are in an advancing, rapidly changing field, calling for expert know-how and skill.

In both radio and television transmission and in the extensive preparatory work that goes into getting programs successfully on the air, I.B.E.W. men hold key spots all along the line. They operate controls, keep equipment in good running order, run machinery, perform the duties you would



20

20. The inside of a big power plant is a mass of mechanical equipment—pipes, generators and motors.



21

21. I.B.E.W. members maintain electrical equipment on big ocean liners.

22. Testing the meters which figure electricity bills for American homes.

expect of a radio or television technician, and in addition are often called upon to perform such tasks as operating film cameras, editing and splicing films etc.

Here might be a good place to make mention of those others of our workers in the radio and television field—those who install and repair sets and do all those things necessary on the reception end, to bring programs to the living rooms of millions of Americans and Canadians on this continent.

Next we want to talk about the railroad electrician. Railroad work has always held a fascination for the mind of America, perhaps because our railroads played such an important part in the building of our country. Electrical workers have always played a title role on the railroads. They perform myriad tasks. There are the "back shop" electricians who do standard motor jobs, maintain the great numbers of storage batteries used as power sources for lighting and air conditioning of coaches, and repair and maintain various pieces of intricate electrical equipment. There are construction gangs of linemen and inside men. There are



22



23

23. A radio control operator in action.



24

24. I.B.E.W. members "feel the pulse" of industry, constantly check meters.

roundhouse electricians who are concerned with the repair and maintenance of automatic train controls, headlights and running repairs on diesel-electric locomotives.

Car-lighting and air-conditioning electricians, as their titles suggest, maintain and install air conditioning and lighting equipment.

Next we consider our telephone workers—those workers of our industry who install the equipment and do the work of creating in America the greatest communication empire in the world.

I.B.E.W. members erect the telephone lines, and run the wires into all the buildings. They set up intricate outside and inside communication systems. They lay coaxial cable which carries hundreds of telephone messages simultaneously. They install switchboards and other communication equipment and keep it in repair. Thus we find telephone linemen, cable splicers, station installers, plant

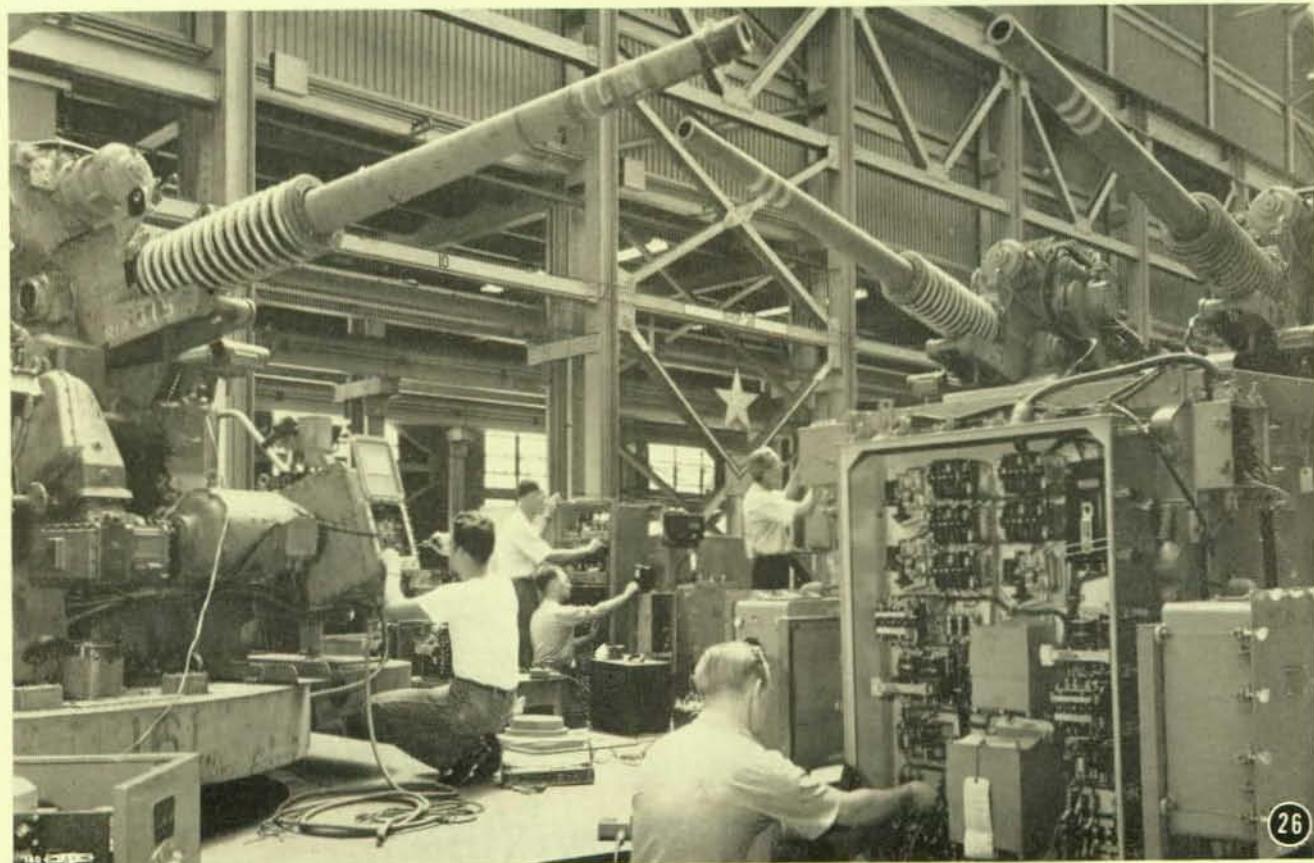
engineers, draftsmen, test men, trouble men and others all engaged in the work that enables Mrs. Brown in St. Louis to place a call to Cincinnati and find out whether or not Aunt Susie's sore throat is better, or President Truman in Washington to contact a General in San Francisco on some matter vital to the war in Korea.

And while we're speaking of telephone workers, we must mention that important group of workers, the telephone operators. The "hello" girls have been a part of our organization since 1912 and they, with our women members employed in the manufacturing field, make up a sizable portion of our ranks.

The sign industry, particularly in the past 20 years, has shown a tremendous growth here in America. Here again, in this industry, there are skilled I.B.E.W. workmen—"tube benders" who fashion long glass tubes into all sorts of shapes, the sign wiremen who wire

25. When the corner street lamp goes out, electrical workers make repairs.

26. Sensitive electrical apparatus tests rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns.





the signs and the service crews who erect and maintain them. Each sign job is a different, intricate task which cannot be turned out by assembly line methods. Almost every sign is different, not only in design but in fabrication. This branch of our trade is growing rapidly. There is hardly a major city anywhere that does not have its battery of "spectaculars," and the feats of magical wizardry that grace some of the thoroughfares in our large cities are the talk of the world.

There are many more of our members working at this tremendous job of lighting America and performing all the electrical tasks that make it the country with the

greatest production potential in the world.

There are marine electricians who work on our ships and in our naval yards on both coasts and at inner sea lanes. There are electrical workers employed in naval gun factories. There are bridge tenders and electric crane operators. There are electricians who perform unusual tasks such as servicing juke boxes or running electrically operated "tote" devices of the pari-mutual systems at race tracks. There are those engaged in important radar work and on atomic projects. There are those engaged in X-ray and other medical work. There are many employed in providing light and unusual lighting arrangements in the entertainment world.

There are thousands of maintenance men who keep electrical installations and equipment, air-conditioning units etc. running in office, factory and apartment buildings everywhere.

A whole 16-page supplement of their own could be devoted to our



27. The modern bookkeeping system of I.B.E.W. assures accuracy, service.

28. Film of union dues receipts is examined by clerk before it is filed.

29. General scene of one of the headquarters offices in nation's capital.



members in manufacturing work.

There are thousands of men and women engaged in producing wire and cable, telephone equipment, electric motors, radios, television sets, refrigerators, stoves and thousands of electrical appliances which furnish Americans with all the gadgets which they, a race completely addicted to the comforts and convenience brought by electricity (and fortunately for us) "simply cannot do without."

So much for the work of our members. Now for a word as to where we stand today and a look to the future.

Today we stand nearly half-a-million strong with locals spread from the snow-capped north of Alaska and Canada across the warm western waters to Hawaii, the length of our Pacific Coast, from the south as far as Panama, scattered the breadth of our nation to cities great and small along our Eastern Coast.

We own our own headquarters building in Washington and we have a staff of 175 persons em-

ployed there to serve our members.

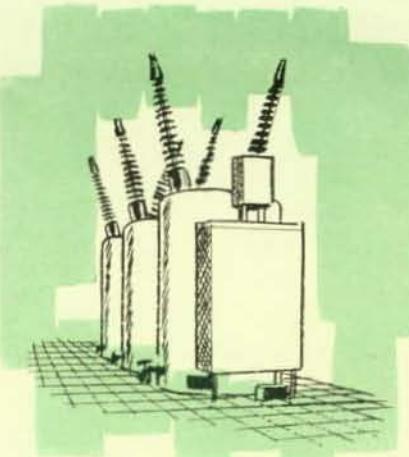
Our finances are in a stable and healthy state with assets that have passed the 13 million mark.

We are issuing a 64 to 80-page ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL monthly for the education and enjoyment of our members.

As this supplement went to press we were preparing for our Twenty-Fourth Convention in Miami with credentials in from more than 2700 delegates. Once again representatives of our Brotherhood will meet and settle in democratic, orderly fashion the business of our union, and make whatever changes they feel are necessary in our Constitution by which the organization is governed.

All over the United States in the past year, our locals have been celebrating Golden Anniversaries and 225 of our members received pins and scrolls which honored them on 50 years membership.

We have come a long way since those pioneers founded our union. We have raised the wage rate of electricians from 20 cents an hour up to \$3.00 an hour. We have reduced the working time of members from the 12-hour day, seven-day week to an eight-hour, five-day



week or better. We have instituted safety measures and banished many of the hazards of the trade until electrical work is only slightly more dangerous than other building trades operations.

We see that our young members are well trained and well paid while training. We have looked after the old-timers in our ranks, providing beneficial members with a \$50-a-month pension at age 65 and a \$1000 payment at death.

We have kept our dues low. Payment of "A"—beneficial members to the International Office amounts to \$2.50 a month and this includes pension and death bene-



30

30. Workers in headquarters stock room are kept busy filling orders for supplies from local unions throughout nation.



31. President D. W. Tracy (third from right) and International Secretary J. Scott Milne (second from left) join ceremonies honoring one 50-year member.

fits. For those who do not care to participate in our benefits, top payment is 70 cents.

We have instituted and maintained good relations with employers. We have won the respect of our employers, respect that has prompted such statements as this one, made by the President of the National Electrical Contractors Association:

"I can testify that the closed shop has tended to bring our industry stability, expert workmanship and the inestimable benefits that come from the assurance that contracts with labor will be lived up to. It has brought stability to our labor, thereby helping to stabilize the industry."

And we have won the respect, confidence and satisfaction of the public because we have brought to them competent electrical installation and service by the most modern and up-to-date methods. We have assured them uninterrupted work and service because we have not had a major strike in our industry for more than 30 years.

Yes, we have come a long way but we don't intend to stop now and rest on our laurels. There is still much to be done. We have many branches in our industry—construction, railroads, utilities, radio, television, telephone, manufacturing, signs. These are all in a healthy state, but there are still workers in these fields to be or-

ganized and we shall not rest until the vast majority are united under the I.B.E.W. emblem.

For some in our organization, wages are low. We shall not be satisfied until we have brought a decent wage to all our people.

There is much to learn and much to teach. We shall go forward with educational programs.

There are benefits to be attained for our members. Our aim is to provide them.

We have a tradition to maintain, a reputation to live up to. Our organization was founded on good will and a genuine feeling of fellowship and regard by the members one for the other. Our Constitution says, "we will assist each other in sickness or distress."

We have a lot to be proud of when we look back through the years and think of the glorious history of our union, rich in tradi-

I.B.E.W. CONVENTIONS

- (1) St. Louis, Mo., 1891.
- (2) Chicago, Ill., 1892.
- (3) Cleveland, Ohio, 1893.
- (4) Washington, D. C., 1895.
- (5) Detroit, Mich., 1897.
- (6) Pittsburgh, Penn., 1899.
- (7) St. Louis, Mo., 1901.
- (8) Salt Lake City, 1903.
- (9) Louisville, Ky., 1905.
- (10) Chicago, Ill., 1909.
- (11) Rochester, N. Y., 1911.
- (12) Boston, Mass., 1913.
- (13) St. Paul, Minn., 1915.
- (14) Atlantic City, N. J., 1917.
- (15) New Orleans, La., 1919.
- (16) St. Louis, Mo., 1921.
- (17) Montreal, Canada, 1923.
- (18) Seattle, Wash., 1925.
- (19) Detroit, Mich., 1927.
- (20) Miami, Fla., 1929.
- (21) St. Louis, Mo., 1941.
- (22) San Francisco, 1946.
- (23) Atlantic City, N. J., 1948.

tions and tried and true unionism. Men do not stay in an organization 30, 40 and yes, even 50 and 60 years unless there is something fine and genuine to hold them. The friendship, the comradeship, the joy and tears mean something to men who pioneer a cause.

We are still a young industry with fields of electronics and atomic energy yet to be explored. But so long as men continue to bring light out of the darkness, our Brotherhood will be in the forefront, leading the way, creating a more perfect electrical America and Dominion of Canada, and a fuller, freer life for all!



32. A general scene of the I.B.E.W.'s 23rd convention held in Atlantic City.

"to assist each other in sickness and distress . . ."

I.B.E.W. Constitution



Your Journal **SERVES**

A HOT TIP
for
Electricians

Use the
Handle!

CARELESSNESS CAUSES CALAMITY

Your Journal, in order to fully observe the constitutional objective of the International, carries on a vigorous educational campaign in behalf of the health and safety of the membership. These are some of the messages which, in the past, have preached the gospel of safety. Help better your working conditions by always practicing safety!



ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

FOR WATER ACCIDENTS



FOR
ELECTRIC SHOCK



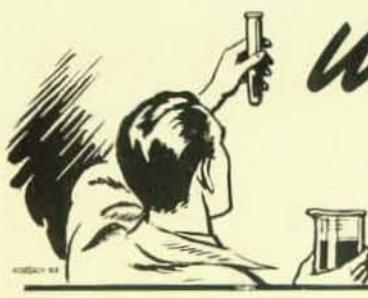
Don't Gamble with Lives by Guesswork. Every I.B.E.W. Member should KNOW Prone Pressure **PERFECTLY!**

Your Lack of Skill may **KILL**

WORK SAFELY - LIVE!



INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



What do You Know About DIABETES?

(Another in the JOURNAL Health Series)

DIABETES is another one of those mysterious ailments which the general public, sometimes even those affected with it, know very little about. It behooves us all to become better acquainted with its symptoms and its treatment, for diabetes ranks eighth among all causes of death in the United States.

First what is it? The full name of the disease is *diabetes mellitus*, and comes to us from Greek and Latin words meaning *to pass through* and *honey*. It gets this name from its commonest symptom—sugar in the urine.

A person becomes diabetic because he has lost the ability to make full use of certain kinds of food. For some reason his body is unable either to change sugar and starches into energy or store them

for future use—at least to the extent that other people can, and the greater the inability, the more severe the diabetic condition.

Now what causes this inability? It comes from a lack of insulin, a mysterious substance produced by the pancreas, a gland lying near the liver.

Many an untreated diabetic is warned by definite symptoms, chief of which are three—thirst, excessive urination and hunger. This is because the untreated diabetic cannot properly use the starches and sugars in the food he eats, thus the sugar content in his blood is high and the kidneys work overtime to get rid of the excess sugar. Therefore he is usually thirsty and drinks large quantities of water which makes for frequent urination. Because he cannot extract proper nourishment from the sugars and starches, he is often hungry.

There are additional, less-frequent symptoms—tiring easily, weight loss, intense itching and infections which are slow to heal. There may also be unusual conditions in the gums and eyes, which would only be noticed by a dentist or an oculist.

There are many diabetics, however, those who have mild cases, who have no striking symptoms. They may feel a little tired, or just not up to par, but have no real reason to suspect that something is radically wrong.

Screening Centers

That is why the United States Department of Public Health and the American Diabetes Association is making such an all-out drive to cause the general public to become aware of the dangers of diabetes. Screening centers where suspect cases can be detected are being set up all over the country and during the week November 12 to 18 this year, a concerted effort to get hundreds of thousands of persons to take the simple tests involved, will be made. In this screening process, there is no diagnosis, but in the cases where the tests are positive, the persons are so informed and advised to see their doctors.

It is roughly estimated by the U. S. Public Health Service that there are at least a million persons in our country who have diabetes and do not know it. It is their aim and the aim of the American Diabetes Association to locate these cases, which are naturally, the mild ones and usually the early ones. Caught in time they can be kept from getting worse or, at any rate, unpleasant complications can be prevented or alleviated.

Now about these tests for diabetes. They are simple and not too



Nutritionist questioning persons about to be screened for diabetes regarding dietary habits.

unpleasant. There are several tests by which doctors can diagnose even mild cases of diabetes. The first is an analysis of the urine. When it is found out that sugar is being excreted, this is strong evidence of diabetes but not conclusive evidence, since it could spring from a temporary condition. But it is indicative and the doctor will investigate further and will make a blood test.

Now what about the people who have diabetes? Who gets it? The disease is found more often in older persons than in younger persons though even children can have it. It is also a proven fact that more women develop diabetes than men. In 1940 the death rate from diabetes for American men was 20 per 100,000 while it was 34.3 for women.

Overweight before the onset of diabetes is one of the best-known characteristics of the disease in adults.

A study made in England shows the death rate from diabetes was highest among the people in the higher income brackets and among hotel men, food merchants and clerks, bartenders and other persons distributing food and drink. It was lowest among workers doing hard manual labor. A survey made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company proved the same fact, that the mortality rate from diabetes is low among laborers, carpenters, farm workers and miners.

All Are Susceptible

Diabetes is found among all groups no matter what their race or color or where they live, whether they are rich or poor. It can occur anywhere but statistical studies prove conclusively that heredity does play a part in diabetes and that it is most likely to occur in persons who have diabetic relatives.

Now what about life expectancy in the diabetic and his chances for a full and normal life?

Thirty-five years ago, the death rate for diabetes was depressingly high. A child could be expected to live no more than a couple of months after discovery of the dis-



Mass screening for diabetics at the "Cavalcade of Progress," Asbury Park, New Jersey. Here the U. S. Public Health Service is cooperating with the New Jersey State Health Department.

ease while the average adult lasted, on the average, no more than about five years. Motherhood was so dangerous for the diabetic woman that most of them, on the strong advice of their doctors, passed up marriage and a normal life. One out of every four diabetic women who went a full term of pregnancy, died but only half of the pregnancies that occurred went their normal span and stillbirths and infant deaths were extremely high.

Diabetic coma was frequent and was by far the greatest factor in the prevailing high death rate. Gangrene of the foot was another outstanding cause of death from diabetes.

Now, however, there is great hope and encouragement for diabetics everywhere. Ever since insulin was discovered, a quarter of a century ago, a new life opened up for those suffering from the disease. Advances in the treatment of diabetes are going forward every day and creating more promise of long, normal lives for those afflicted with it.

Two doctors named Banning and Best isolated insulin from the animal pancreas and used it in treatment of diabetes. It miraculously turned poor, depressed, half-

starved diabetics into practically normal people over night.

Treatment of diabetics consists of three major parts. The first is use of insulin, a preparation made from the pancreas of cattle and hogs. It must be administered by injection and every patient, even children over 10, can learn easily and readily to administer it to themselves. The second part of the treatment concerns diet. The insulin-taking patient can have a full and nourishing diet but sugars and starches must be limited. The third important factor in diabetes treatment concerns exercise. It helps to keep the person's weight and the amount of sugar in his blood normal.

Not Invalids

The impression of some people that diabetics must be treated as semi-invalids is a fallacy. One diabetic specialist says that women diabetics are at their best when doing heavy physical work like washing clothes or scrubbing floors. With proper use of insulin, diet and exercise, diabetics can live a normal life and their full span of life. Perhaps they will fare better than non-diabetics because consulting the doctor more often than

(Continued on page 60)

IBEW Member Abroad



(Executive Council Member Marciante has just recently returned from Europe where he attended the 33rd Conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as labor adviser to the A.F.L. delegate to the I.L.O., George P. Delaney.)

By LOUIS P. MARCIANTE

The International Labor Organization doesn't mean too much to the average American citizen. If one were to stop 100 persons walking down any street in the U.S.A., only about two would be able to give an intelligent definition of the I.L.O. I'd like to set forth for you here a few notes about that organization and the work it is doing.

The International Labor Organization was provided for in the treaties of peace negotiated at the end of World War I. Its purpose is "to contribute to the establishment of universal and lasting peace by furthering social justice. It seeks by international action to improve labor conditions, raise living standards and promote economic and social stability."

The I.L.O. has three basic parts. These are the International Labor Conference, its highest authority, which usually meets once a year; the Governing Body, its executive council, which as a rule meets four times annually; and the International Labor Office, its executive organ, which provides its permanent secretariat.

The Conference is composed of national delegations comprising two Government representatives and one delegate each from

the most representative worker and employer organizations within each country, together with their advisers.

On January 1, 1950 the I.L.O. had 60 member countries.

It had adopted 98 International Labor Conventions and 87 official recommendations to Governments. The Conventions had received a total of 1,043 ratifications.

Now what do these figures mean in the lives of ordinary working men and women? Here's a graphic description from a recent bulletin put out by the I.L.O.

"They mean that the family of Jose Garcia in Central America is protected against deprivations as a result of sickness or accidents on the job by a system of social insurance drawn up to meet I.L.O. specifications. They mean that when Pat Nash gets hurt on his job in New Zealand, he is insured to cover his injury. They mean that when Senora Rosita Flores, a factory worker in Chile, has to leave her job to have a baby, she

gets six weeks' paid vacation or leave before, and six weeks' after, the birth of her child. They mean that a family in a European country cannot legally take an 11-year-old son out of school and put him to work in a coal mine. They mean that a textile factory in England cannot ask women to work long hours on the night shift. And they mean that Bill Smith, an American seaman who is shipwrecked, is guaranteed full wages while he is stranded abroad, transportation home, payment for the gear he has lost, and another job with his company. These are only a few random examples of how working people have benefited by the I.L.O.'s work."

In addition to the type of work described here, the I.L.O. has sent scores of missions to assist regions or countries in need of expert advice or assistance.

So much for a general description of the I.L.O., what it is and what it does. It perhaps does not do too much directly for the working men and women of America, but everytime the I.L.O. raises a living standard anywhere in the world it helps America in two ways.

(1) It helps to develop the resources of other countries thereby encouraging trade so necessary to our economic well being.

(2) *And this is terribly important*, by raising standards of living, it helps to combat communism.

You may be sure that the people of Europe are thoroughly familiar with the I.L.O. because to them it is a life-giving force.

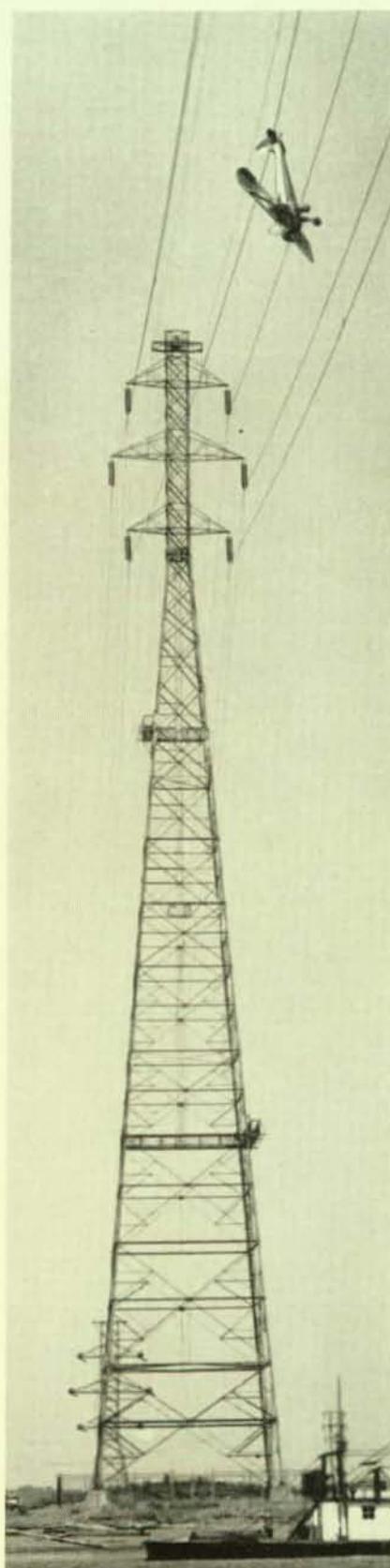
While I was in Europe I became fully convinced of one thing—that all the propaganda in the world is not going to defeat communism. There is only one effective way of combatting it—it is to give the people of nations who have nothing, a means of rebuilding their economy so they may enjoy a higher standard of living. By this means and this means

(Continued on page 63)



LOUIS P. MARCIANTE

Give Aid in Unusual Accident



Portland accident scene.

In electrical work, our members never know what extraordinary task they may be called upon to perform. They just believe in being ready for whatever comes along.

A most unusual accident occurred out in Portland, Oregon this past summer which called for the skilled work of a number of our members to right a dangerous situation and attempt to save a life.

A two-seater monoplane crashed into a three-inch power cable over the Willamette river in Portland, Oregon, last July 16th. The pilot, 61 year old Ira E. Cook, apparently was thrown out of the plane when it crashed into the line. It was not known for more than eight hours after the accident occurred whether or not Cook was still aboard the plane.

Several See Crash

The crash was witnessed by several persons aboard the tug Western, anchored almost directly beneath the cable. Frank Zinn, pilot of the tug, told newsmen the motor had broken loose after the crash and fallen into the river along with two cushions from the plane. He saw no body fall.

Earlier in the day, Cook had visited friends aboard the Western. Upon leaving, he had told them he would "wave" to them from his plane.

The crash occurred at three P.M. It was not until 10 P.M. that Bonneville crews succeeded in lowering the 115,000 volt cable from which the plane was suspended. In order to do this, the crews had to climb to the 235 foot level on the tower and lower the lines gently on blocks. At any moment, it seemed that the plane would fall or that the heavy cable would snap the fragile ship in two.

Police launched dragging operations as soon as the plane's cabin

was seen to be empty. However, the body was not immediately recovered.

Despite the fact that the line was killed while the crews were working, there was no resulting power loss in the area, due to the fact that the power load is light on Sunday.

UNIONISM IN ACTION

The good works accomplished by unions are unending, but all too often, they are known only to those who immediately benefit from them.

Recently, an outstanding example in Local 744, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was brought to the attention of the International Office. It involves one of its members, Brother Donald Allison, who returned to the local in August, 1945, after four years of active service with the United States Air Force. He was sent to work as a diesel electrician at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where his father, also a member of Local 744, was employed. On February 13, 1948, Brother Allison caught his right arm in the belt of a generator and it was torn off four inches from the shoulder. He also suffered other injuries, and for two weeks, was not expected to live.

Although Brother Allison recovered from these injuries, both he and the company employing him felt that he no longer would be useful on the railroad. However, Local 744 saw things differently. Due to the unceasing efforts of Business Manager Walter E. Steele, the Company finally consented to let Allison return as a helper. But Brother Steele's work did not stop here. He kept pushing the case until Allison was put back on his old job. In June, with the backing of the local, Brother Allison won a claim for \$36,000 in Federal Court.

The local gives all of the credit in this case to Business Manager Steele, who is truly an example of unionism in action.

Hennings Is Labor's Choice in Missouri

L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—On next November the 7th the voters of this great state of Missouri will be called upon to go to the polls and cast their ballot for a United States Senator to represent them in Washington, D.C. This apparently is a very simple task which anyone eligible can perform, if it were not for the fact that this year your choice must be a wise one. Six years ago the voters of this state sent to the nation's capitol Forrest Donnell, to represent them in the Senate. This has been one of the biggest mistakes that the voters of this state have ever made. In the six years Senator Donnell has been in Washington he has not contributed one piece of legislation beneficial to the residents of Missouri or to the Nation as a whole. In his sojourn in the nation's capital he has become known as the disruptor of the Senate and an obstructionist of the highest degree. For these reasons and his antagonistic attitude toward labor, labor has decided it is about time to take a hand in the election of a Senator to succeed this persistent obstructionist.

THOMAS C. HENNINGS SELECTED BY LABOR UNIONS

Early in the campaign to select a candidate to run against Senator Donnell in the general election on November 7th the name of Thomas C. Hennings was presented to the representatives of unions for their consideration. Hennings' reputation and record as a member of Congress from the City of St. Louis convinced these labor representatives that they had found in Hennings a man upon whom they could put their stamp of ap-



THOMAS C. HENNINGS

roval 100 percent, and feel sure that if he would be elected to the Senate he would never violate the trust put in him by Union Labor. We who know Tom Hennings know he will keep every promise he ever makes.

I know that every voter who goes to the polls on November 7th to make a choice on the man to represent him as United States Senator for six long years must make a wise choice. He must select a man in whom he can be sure. Sure that he will do everything in his power to further the cause of the working man and the farmer. Sure that he will match every piece of legislation detrimental to the cause of union labor and vote for the protection and benefit of the laboring man.

This, Forrest Donnell did not do. These are facts ! ! ! Facts that are substantiated by his voting record. Just take a look at his voting record! (See *Voting Record* in this issue of the *Journal*.)

NOW, is the time, right now, to send Forrest Donnell back home to the suburbs of St. Louis and in turn send in his place to the United States Senate a man, who as a member of Congress, from a district within the limits of St. Louis for 6 years, who has proved his sincerity towards union labor. This man Thomas C. Hennings, served three terms in the House of Congress from 1935 to 1941 and consistently voted with the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the greatest friend labor has ever had. Tom Hennings' record with union labor is clear and favorable and union labor has his sincere promise he will never violate the trust thus placed in him by labor.

GET OUT THE VOTE IN MISSOURI

Members of every Electrical Workers Local Union in the State of Missouri, it is your solemn duty on November 7th to get out and vote for Thomas C. Hennings for United States Senator.

It is your duty to get the vote of your family, your friends and relatives to the polls that day.

It is your duty to talk to every union man or woman in your city or town or county and convince them of the fact that we must beat Forrest Donnell at all costs. Remember, it is the recommendation of Labor's League for Political Education that

Thomas C. Hennings be elected United States Senator from the State of Missouri.

Senator Donnell is second to Senator Taft on Union Labor's *MUST BE DEFEATED LIST*.

Frank Kauffman, P.S.

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MORRY NEWMAN

This month a new press secretary begins a series of letters to "Local Lines" from L. U. No. 1 of St. Louis. We welcome him to our ranks of correspondents but we pause for a moment to pay tribute to the former press secretary, Brother Morry Newman, who always signs his articles the "Lover of 'Light' Work," has been writing letters for the "Electrical Workers' Journal" for nearly 30 years and during that time has written many interesting, instructive and amusing items for the reading enjoyment of all our members. During these years too, since 1921 when his first letter appeared, he has made many constructive suggestions for the improvement of the "Journal" and for the advancement of the Brotherhood as a whole. Brother Newman has been most helpful also in aiding us to assemble material for our Archives Collection. We are happy to pay him this small tribute in gratitude for the many constructive things he has done for us.

At Clambake of Springfield Local



Bill Kavanaugh (left), a member of Local No. 7 for 51 years and "Bill" Wilson (right), a retired member, discuss old times with Charlie Caffrey (center), business manager, Local No. 7 and member of International Executive Board of the I.B.E.W.



Ball game between old timers and younger generation at Local No. 7's annual clambake, held August 13th.

Annual Clambake Held At Springfield, Mass.

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The annual clambake and outing of Local No. 7 was held Sunday, August 13th at Turner Park in Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

It was an all day affair with lunch at 1:00 a.m. and the clambake was served at 3:00 p.m. at which time 135 dinners were served. The menu consisted of clams, corn-on-cob, vegetable salad, roast chicken, potatoes, yams and lobster.

There were quite a number of notables present. Among them were: John J. Regan, International Vice President 2nd District; Samuel Connelly, business manager Local No. 86,

Worcester, Massachusetts; Eddie Mautte, recording secretary, Local No. 90, New Haven, Connecticut; Bernard Gilbride, business manager, Local No. 90, New Haven, Connecticut; Timothy F. Grady, business manager, Local No. 70, Holyoke, Massachusetts; Thomas F. Kearney, business manager, Local No. 99, Providence, Rhode Island; Joe Corey, member, Local No. 99, Providence, Rhode Island; Bill Yorczyk, business manager, Local No. 10, Northampton, Massachusetts; Richard Malo, field representative of examiners, State of Massachusetts; I. C. Franz, treasurer Local No. 28, Baltimore, Maryland; Bart Sander, Local No. 104, Boston, Massachusetts; Frank Devine, Local No. 35, Hartford, Connecticut;

"Dutch" Flannery, treasurer, Local No. 35, Hartford, Connecticut.

We were all pleased to see our own Business Agent, Charlie Caffrey, who is recuperating on Long Island Sound at Momauguin, Connecticut. We are all rooting for you Charlie, and hope you can be back with us soon.

The highlight of the day was the annual softball game between the old timers and the younger generation, in which Bill Wilson came out of retirement to lead the old timers to victory. The score was 11 to 10 or was it 21 to 20? (The score keeper was also keeping a tally of the beers he drank and somehow the score figures and tally figures became mixed up.) Anyhow, it was a swell game and a great day!

IRVING WEINER, P. S.

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80 Per Cent of Local Votes in Elections

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Local 9, has completed one of the most spirited elections in its history, with approximately eighty per cent of the membership voting. The candidate participation was greater by far than any previous election in the memory of the old time active members of No. 9. The results were decisive.

I believe we should all extend our heartiest congratulations to the new officers, and pledge our cooperation and support.

Your scribe was very fortunate in winning your confidence to represent you at our International Convention, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank those who were responsible for my success.

The new officers for the coming two years are as follows: President William Parker; Vice-president James McCann; Recording Secretary Emmett J. Nelson; Financial Secretary Howard Christiansen; Treasurer Dennis J. Fitzgerald; Business Manager Frank A. Benner.

Executive Board: Michael Tyrrell, Paul G. Matt, Percy Cook, Irving Damrow, Carl Jackson.

Examining Board: Thomas L. Nangle, Thomas Christianson, Sr., John B. Carver, John Kelly, Joseph O'Brien.

A thought comes to mind as I think about the coming convention: would it be possible for the International Office to include in its agenda, a meeting of all the Local Union correspondents attending the convention, with some member of our Journal to discuss and advise ways and means to improve our contributions??

The weather man was very uncooperative on the Sunday scheduled for the lineman picnic, so it was postponed until August 20, 1950.

Work in our jurisdiction is abnormally low for this season. One of the

Officers Who Were Installed at Los Angeles, Calif.



This was taken at the installation of officers of Unit No. 1 of Local 11, Los Angeles, California, on July 12, 1950. Brothers Ellicott and Rackk are not in the photo. They had a strike committee meeting of the fixture shops which were on strike that particular evening. The names of the men in the photo are as follows: Seated, left to right: Fisher, chairman, Unit No. 1, Burkhart, vice-president Unit 1, Raiken, secretary, Unit 1, Bob Schweikert, president, Local 11, Lance, secretary Local 11, Donahue, Executive Committee member, Unit 1. Standing: Cristiano, Executive Committee member, Young, Executive Board member, Local 11, Lackey, business agent, Unit 1, Lyons, Executive Committee member, Mathews, Executive Committee member, Green, Executive Board member, Local 11, Romberger, Executive Board member, Local 11, Campbell, Executive Committee member, MacDonald, business agent, Unit 1, Grogen, Executive Committee member, Worthington, Executive Committee member, Art Bruce, vice-president, Local 11.

reasons lies in the failure of the special session of the State Legislature to grant state financial aid to the cities. Just remember those legislators in the Chicago area who refused to support our cause in November—it is the only language they understand.

N. O. BURKARD, P. S.

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Los Angeles Local Enjoys Fine Picnic

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Several thousand people, members of Local 11 and their families, had a long day full of fun and relaxation at our first picnic in five years on Saturday, August 19th.

Our committee did a grand job. They rented a park for the day, gave us free lunch, pop, and ice cream; and every 10 or 15 minutes there was a muffled pop as another keg of beer was broached.

There were free rides for the kids, ball games, races and contests. The announcer's stand was a mountain of prizes. It wasn't dime store stuff either. Our contractors really laid it on the line when they were donating prizes. Our hearty thanks to them and to our Picnic Committee.

There was a little stream running through the park and I think the youngsters, both boys and girls, had

more fun in it than at anything else. That probably sounds strange to the Brothers in the east, south and mid-west. But that's California! A year-round running stream is a rarity here. It's either bone-dry or sopping wet.

The local completed negotiations this month for a new Wiremen's Agreement. We got a 12½ cent raise with a few small improvements in conditions.

A few of the Brothers are still on the bench here; but things are looking up. It is much better now than three or four months ago.

RAY DODDS, P. S.

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Detroit Re-Elects Business Manager

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Since this is our first JOURNAL article since the June elections, and your Press Secretary's first attempt at fulfilling the duties of his new office, it might be well to review the election results for the benefit of our traveling members.

Business Manager and Financial Secretary A. J. Simpson, and Recording Secretary O. E. Jensen were re-elected without opposition and George Spriggs and Julius Otten were elected to the posts of president and treasurer. Brother George Spriggs is a

former president of the local and we welcome him back to the chair. The retiring president, James Craven, won a position on the Executive Board. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Jim for the unselfish manner in which he gave his time and effort in the local's interest in the past four years. Other successful candidates for Executive Board posts were H. E. Cunningham, George Duff, Clarence Conger, Clyde Bennington and Henry Zenor. The following members were elected as delegates to the International Convention: A. J. Simpson, L. McCord, James Craven, O. Jensen, George Spriggs, H. R. Cunningham, Clarence Conger, Clyde Bennington, Robert McPherson and George Rogers.

A major victory was gained by Business Manager A. J. Simpson for over a hundred linemen employed by the City of Detroit. The city linemen and cable splicers received a 20-cent-an-hour increase, bringing their scale to \$2.40 per hour, plus the working conditions inherent in Civil Service jobs. The officials of the local are pleased by this first crack in the united front of resistance they have met in the past in attempting to negotiate wage rates with the City of Detroit and are hopeful of continued success in the future.

Local 17 members were privileged to witness the presentation of a 50-year pin and scroll for the second

Award Ceremony at Detroit



From left to right: George Spriggs, President of Local Union 17, G. A. Baldus, International Representative, Arthur Biglin, 50-year-member, and A. J. Simpson, Business Manager.

time within the past year. International Representative G. A. Baldus made the presentation to the proud recipient, Arthur M. Biglin. "Mike" Biglin was initiated in Local 77, but was employed by the Detroit Edison Company at the time of his retirement and many of his friends and former co-workers were present on this occasion to wish him well.

Work in general continues to look good in this area. Several good contracts have been negotiated within the past year and construction work is holding up well. I am pleased to close this article with the report that all able-bodied members are working and I hope to have another article for the next issue of the Journal.

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

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Reactionaries Seek To Sow Disunity

L. U. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—November brings Election Day and Election Day brings with it a responsibility to every member of organized labor. This is the year of Congressional elections all over the country. Reactionary Republican and Dixiecrat Congressional candidates are attempting to divert our attention from their failures on domestic issues, such as repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, National Health Insurance, Federal Aid to Medical Schools and numerous other issues beneficial to the wage earner.

Now that the peace of the world is again threatened, they are attempting to create disunity among the American people for their own selfish interests.

We have two reactionary Congressmen in our jurisdiction who have consistently voted with big business against the interests of labor. They are Kingsland Macy and Leonard Hall, who both voted for the Taft-Hartley act and also voted to override the President's veto of this act.

Members of organized labor and their families should make it a *must* to get to the polls Election Day.

Our individual complacency since 1946 has been very costly to labor's cause. We should always bear in mind that the union card we carry means a lot more than just the privilege of working on a union job. Let us all assume that responsibility Election Day.

Our new agreement on wages and hours became effective August 20, 1950. Our new wage scale is \$3.00 per hour and with a five percent gross payroll contribution by the employer to a welfare fund to be administered jointly by the contractor's association and the local union. We have also returned to a seven-hour day. The balance of our agreement is still under negotiation at this writing but in all probability will have been signed by this time.

Negotiations on wages and hours were long and drawn out but in the end very successful, due to the shrewdness and untiring efforts of Business Manager Bill Halleran.

Business Manager Halleran and his two worthy assistants Brothers Bob Starke and Joe Gramer have been going night and day since taking office. At the rate they are going they will have the business office and the jurisdiction whipped into shape in no time.

Brother Arthur Motolla supervised the installation of our new public address system and it works like a charm. Congratulations Artie on a nice neat job.

By the time this is published our International Convention delegates, Brothers William Halleran, J. Gramer, Mark Costello and Charles Schaefer will be getting their luggage together for the trip to good old Miami. Bon voyage fellows, we'll be looking forward to a lot of tall fish stories when you get back.

If any of our Brother members of the "A", "B" or maintenance groups have any material they would like to submit to "Local Lines" please contact the writer at Wantagh 2-2354R before the 20th of the month. Any suggestions will be gladly welcomed, humorous or otherwise.

Once again Brothers, don't forget to *REGISTER* and *VOTE*.

WALTER BUTLER, P. S.

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Outstanding Picnic Held at Baltimore

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—This is the issue that usually brings to you a resume of the annual picnic and outing of Local Union No. 28; so, after two years why change it now?

As you all know, everything that it takes to put this picnic together is personally supervised by Brothers Carl Scholtz and Ed Rost—and I mean everything—the planning of the menu, purchasing the food and seeing that it is prepared to satisfy the taste of every member and guest. This alone would be an accomplishment for a world renowned chef.

For this outing, Brothers Scholtz and Rost deserve the praise and applause and gratitude of every member of the local and I am sure they are receiving the same. There were 1,200 people present.

The menu included barbecued beef, fried fish, sandwiches, acres of roasted ears of corn just swimming in butter, clams on half shell and barrels of good cold beer. The climax of the eating came when you walked into the pavilion and were presented with a platter that looked like a prize winner from the Country Fair. The platter contained crab cakes, cole slaw, potato salad, tomato slices, all garnished with lettuce, parsley, pickle and chips. Could anyone think of anything that would bring a group of men together to a happier frame of mind than an outing like this?

The guests this year were just too numerous to mention; however, I can say this, that everyone who is any one in the labor and electrical world in this city was there. Boy! What a picnic!

Say Fellows! Does your wife get up with a grouch in the morning or do you get up before her?

Speaking of wives, here is something about women I really like: "Among those wives I classify as being perfect mates are those who go vacationing and leave paper plates."

These girls that we take for better or worse can sometimes make your face red—my wife can always go to the top dresser drawer and find the handkerchief that I said wasn't there.

October 1, 1950 will mark the Fiftieth Birthday of Local Union No. 28. Brothers Carl Scholtz and Ed Rost and the Executive Board are cooking up a celebration that will be the social event of the year. I have been told that they are preparing for about 3,000 people. This Golden Anniversary Party will be held at the Fifth Regiment Armory and will include dinner, dancing, set-ups, floor show and last but not least there will be favors and souvenirs—more about that later.

Being just about out of news, I will close with an old Greek Proverb that should help us all—"It is always in season for an old man to learn."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Service Pins Given At Lima Dinner Party

L. U. 32, LIMA, OHIO—First let me tell you about our gala dinner party held in the ballroom of our A.F.L. unions' bldg., Friday evening, June 2, 1950. The celebration was highlighted on that evening by the presentation of service pins to members of good standing from 10 to 35 years and even more.

Our honor guest, Emerson B. Brown, who has been in good standing for nearly 40 years, received his 35-year service pin from the hands of International Representative H. B. Blankenship, who represented our esteemed International Vice President Gordon M. Freeman.

William Cady, Floyd Frederick Buck, and S. M. Leidy received 30-year pins.

William S. Idle, Robert D. Warner, Melvin Adams, I. L. Sawmiller, and John McIntosh were awarded 25-year pins.

E. B. Meyer received a 20-year pin. Charles Blue, Robert Leidy and W. A. Leidy received 15-year pins.

Service pins for 10 years good standing were awarded to Carl D. Bailey, Marlin F. Bowsher, Nelson Boyd, Clayton T. Brockert, Frederick

Los Angeles Officers Take Obligation



Past President Russell H. Bush administers obligation to new officers of Local Union 18, Los Angeles. Newly-elected officers of Local 18 are left to right: Ernest W. Benson, Executive Board member; A. J. McFerrin, president; Lee Linthicum, vice president; Ben Carvello, recording secretary; E. V. Giddings, Executive Board member; L. B. Hoffman, treasurer; Clarence Perry, Jr., Executive Board member; E. P. Taylor, financial secretary and business manager; T. I. Healy, chairman, Executive Board. Executive Board members Carl Kluge and Fred Brindley are hidden and do not show in the picture.



Business Manager, E. P. Taylor of Local Union 18 presents 50-year scroll to Brother Sherman M. Neff, in the presence of several retired members. From left to right: A. J. McFerrin, newly-installed president of Local 18; E. P. Taylor, B. P. Andrews, Evan Hughes, Sherman M. Neff, Lee Roy Sisson, Charles Eckles, Frank Bartholomew, Jess Horne.

Cain, Stephen L. Carey, Robert R. Chapman, Leslie G. Cusick, Lloyd L. Clemans, Joseph A. Curtis, Edward G. Davis, A. R. Hartzell, Edward Joy, Marion F. Leuenberger, William Margrof, Blaine McClure, Jr., Pearl L. Ross, Marion R. Smith, Clarence H. Stevens, and George Teutsch.

A very impressive ceremony of award was held. One of our guest speakers for the occasion was Brother H. B. Blankenship, whose address was

most interesting. Brother Blankenship is on the staff under our Vice President Freeman, who was scheduled to come here but could not make it. Brother Paul Menger, another staff member, and well known and thought of around here, gave us a good brief talk.

The president of the Central Labor Union, Lima, Ohio, Brother Ted Hover, always willing to help, attracted the attention of the party by

Erecting Sign in Washington, D. C.



Members of Local Union 26, Washington, D. C., are shown erecting sign on a new grocery store in the nation's capital. Sign was constructed by the Jack Stone Co., Inc., Arlington, Virginia. Background of sign is of corrugated plastic, with letters of plain plastic trimmed in stainless steel. Sign workers shown are, from top, Brothers Sherman, Hulse, Harker, Smith. Photo was forwarded by Calvert Lowry, financial secretary of local.

his well-delivered experiences on his work as a union man. He cautioned the listeners of the dangers that are in store for the union men and all laboring people for that matter. Business Manager Meyer as well as President McClure made brief remarks.

Dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by all after the program. The occasion was attended by about 275 members and their guests. The party came to an end well after midnight.

Our new officers have taken over their duties after the recent election. They are as follows: Edward B. Penn, president; Brooks Scott, vice presi-

dent; Marvin K. Beach, recording secretary; Leslie Cusick, financial secretary; R. D. Warner, treasurer; E. B. Meyer, business agent.

The new Executive Board members are as follows: R. R. Chapman, Stanley Hinton, Ernest Metz, Charles Holden, John Buckingham.

The devastating effects of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law have set their claws on our local and other building trades groups in this area. Because some of our members refused to break through an authorized picket line on a small filling station (Sun Oil Co.) construction job, contracted for by a non-union general contractor, this general contractor filed a petition in a local court for a temporary restrainer and equitable relief, which was denied.

No better place to go for action against any A.F. of L. labor group, he naturally hired some anti-labor lawyer and presented a case of secondary boycott to the N.L.R.B., Eighth region in Cleveland, O. There

it was picked up and some young Denham slave was assigned to gather evidence. The experience we had with that bird provided the thought, that this individual would get "some evidence by any means." Well, he did, fair or unfair. Without the benefit of a hearing or trial for that matter, these N.L.R.B. "specialists" are determined to indict us as being guilty, the minute they receive their assignments for case investigation. Does every workingman have to go through such ordeals as we have just gone through, so that we are convinced about this scoundrel Taft? No, of course not. We must wipe this Taft-Hartley Law from the statutes. The attorneys, some of whom could not qualify for a clean practice and a respectable one in law, are having now a field day similar to the heydays of the bootleggers during prohibition.

Oscar Fields is still on our sick list as a result of a flash burn while on a job in Harding County. We hope to see him back on his feet again real soon.

E. B. MEYER, Acting P. S.

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Benefits Won by Telephone Workers

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—For the second time this year L. U. 77 won a jurisdictional award over the Iron Workers. This award concerned a small steel tower job in Seattle City Light's new Broad Street substation.

West Coast telephone negotiations were completed August 5th. The progression scale was reduced from seven to six years with an addition of five cents per hour for the top brackets in all classifications. The top scale will now be \$1.98 in the Plant Department, \$1.22 in traffic, and \$1.32 in Commercial. An agreement to hold a union shop election in the near future was reached. A number of other modifications were included with the entire package costing West Coast \$100,000 for the ensuing year.

Boiled down to what interests most members, L. U. 77's financial statement for the quarter ending June 30 is: Excess of Income Over Expenses—\$2,536.36, Net Working Capital—\$19,551.69, and Net Worth—\$54,908.48. Excess of Income Over Expenses for first half on the year is \$9,806.18.

Quotes from the Electrical and Communication Workers' Safety Rules: "They (these rules) have been compiled for the purpose of making work safer for electrical workmen. Employers who participated in drawing up these rules did so knowing that in order to carry them out, speed would have to be sacrificed for safety. Such being the case, workmen shall give their whole-hearted support to the observance of the rules."

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

Look at the Record!

Check the voting records of your Senators and Representatives in the tabulations beginning on Page 18. Let the record guide you when you vote.

Retired Detroiter Visits Jamestown

L. U. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—A short time ago Brother Emil Flyck accompanied by Mrs. Flyck of Detroit, Michigan was in town visiting relatives and friends and so stopped down to see Brother Webeck and myself and was presented with his service pin, having served 30 years in the Brotherhood. Brother Flyck is now on pension and enjoying himself by traveling around the country sightseeing and visiting old acquaintances.

Our financial secretary, Brother Allen Webeck and Mrs. Webeck are enjoying a month's vacation visiting relatives in Denver, Colorado. Brother Marshall Carlson was appointed at the last meeting as assistant financial secretary to Brother Webeck. Here's hoping that you have a very enjoyable vacation on your trip West, Brother Webeck.

Brothers William Bloom and Larry Swartz and their wives have returned home after spending a week fishing in Canada. By the pictures they took on their trip I think they had a fine trip and caught a lot of fish.

I am very sorry to report that Brother Ernest Stapleton has been in the hospital with a heart attack and am very happy to report that at his writing he is home and improving. I hope that this letter will find Brother Stapleton out again.

A few Sundays ago it was the pleasure of your scribe and Mrs. Horn to call upon Brother Walter and Mrs. Johnson to help them celebrate their 35th wedding anniversary. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all that attended. Brother Levi as he is called by all the boys was one of the Brothers who received a 35-year pin for 38 years service in the Brotherhood. On Wednesday August 30th, it was my pleasure along with some of the men to sing "Happy Birthday" to Levi. A little late but all the boys certainly wish you the happiest returns of the day.

Many of the officers of Local 106 attended the yearly stag party of Local 41 at the Lamm Post of Williamsburg near Buffalo on August 12th. As I have stated before the officers and members of Local 41 are to be congratulated upon the swell parties that they hold each summer. One of our members was unable to go along with us but later in the day he chartered a plane to Buffalo and hired a taxi to take him over to the stag party. Brother Lucius Seymour said that he was going to make it one way or another, which he did, and everybody that attended had a fine time making new acquaintances and visiting with the old friends that some of the boys have not seen in some time. I was supposed to meet Billy McLean at a downtown hotel that day as he

Scenes at Party of Local 28, Baltimore



1. I.O. staff members Don Fancey, Bob Noonan, Glen Wall and Fred Irwin. 2. I.O. staff members Lou Sherman and Henry Hayden. 3. Congressman Ed Garmatz (right) chats with fellow local union member. 4. Carl G. Scholtz, business manager, L.U. 28, and member of I.B.E.W. Executive Council, chats with International Representative Harold Flynn.

just came in after a visit to his relatives and friends at New Haven, Connecticut, after attending the New York State Federation of Labor Convention recently held in New York City. For some unexplained reason I did not find Brother McLean that day at Buffalo.

Some of the officers of the local are planning on attending the annual clambakes at Rochester on Saturday September 16th at Point Pleasant Hotel on Irondequoit Bay. Last year it was the good fortune of Vice President Brother Raymond Anderson and myself to attend the 50th Anniversary and clambake of Local 86, and I speak for Ray and myself and our old-timer Brother William McLean that we had a fine time and ate so much that we were in distress all the way home. It was a very well planned party. The speech and songs of our International Secretary Brother J. Scott Milne were certainly very enjoyable at that party.

Well I think that about concludes the letter for this writing so will sign off for this time, and hope to write again soon. Don't forget, all get out and cast your vote in this November election. This is one time that we can all show our strength by defeating

our enemies and electing our friends to responsible positions with our Government.

If at any time any of the Brothers that read this column would have any news of interest please send it to me at 608 East 6th St., Jamestown, N. Y.

MURRAY F. HORN, P. S.

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Tampa Local Observes Golden Anniversary

L. U. 108, TAMPA, FLORIDA—May I express my congratulations and good wishes to all the past officers and members, and the present officers that were installed last meeting, in celebrating their 50th Anniversary this year.

In checking through our old files we find Local Union 108 is the oldest local union in Florida. There was a Local 63 chartered in 1894 but became defunct.

The original charter for Local 108 was signed by W. A. Jackson, International President and H. W. Sherman, International Secretary, dated March 1, 1900.

The charter members were J. F.

As Service Pins Were Given at Lima, Ohio



First row, left to right: E. B. Meyer, Pearl L. Ross, Marion R. Smith, Emerson B. Brown, S. M. Leidy, Floyd F. Buck, I. L. Sawmiller. Second row: Lloyd L. Clemans, William Margrof, Carl D. Bailey, Blaine McClure, Jr., Robert W. Leidy, Charles Blue, George Teutsch. Third row: Fred Cain, Edward Joy, Clarence Stevens, Leslie G. Cusick, Marion F. Leuenberger, Clayton T. Brockert.

Vaughn, J. S. Brown, R. H. Thiot, J. E. Roundtree, T. E. Crawford, G. A. Bartholomew, D. H. Starr, C. W. Elliott, and D. A. Nivens.

At the time 108 got its charter the I.B.E.W. was only nine years old, due to a few St. Louis wiremen and linemen that had just wired the Electrical Wonders Display in St. Louis. These men met and talked about their work, the danger, and poor compensation of the trade.

They called in an organizer from the A.F. of L. who chartered them as a Federal local of the A.F. of L. To these men that was only a starting point, a national organization was their goal.

Henry Miller, president of the local sent out letters to every town in which a contact could be made.

The first convention call was in 1891 at St. Louis, with 10 delegates representing less than 500 members.

The name adopted for the organization was the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The delegates worked night and day for five days drawing up a Constitution, general laws, rituals and emblem. Henry Miller was elected as first Grand President and J. T. Kelley, Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

At the second convention in Chicago in 1892 the Brotherhood had 43 locals and nearly 2000 members.

A severe depression throughout the country brought the Brotherhood to its lowest ebb when the 1895 Convention met in Washington, 11 delegates

representing eight locals answered the call and the treasury showed a deficit of \$1,016.00.

Those few men at this convention were determined that the union should not fail. They proceeded to establish a sound financial policy which has continued to this day.

At the Pittsburgh Convention in 1899 the jurisdiction was extended to cover the Dominion of Canada, and the organization became the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

You whipper snappers that have only belonged to the Brotherhood for 30 to 35 years can take it from here.

I would like to say again I am proud to be a member of the I.B.E.W. and doubly proud of its International Officers and our ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

Work at Hookers Point is buttoning up and has put a few men on the bench.

Brother Joseph T. Borelli is our new president for the next two years.

Brother Walter L. Lightsey was re-elected as business manager.

We wish to extend our sincere sympathy to Brother Arne Pearson in the loss of his father.

W. P. BLAIR, P. S.

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Erroneous Report on Ft. Worth Employment

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—First I want to apologize to our busi-

ness manager, for reporting that all our members were employed. He says that he has been flooded with calls and Brothers from faraway places have paid him a visit since that report, but that is part of the life of a business manager and it begins every morning, just before he has had his three-minute eggs. Brother Otto, I was misinformed.

Our 1950-51 school term for our apprentices is off to a good start and I feel that this will be our best term, for we have some good boys and if they try as they should and take the chance that they have, we will turn out some good journeymen. The Apprentice Training Committee is making plans to see that there will not be as much absenteeism this term as there has been in the past. The boy may as well make up his mind to attend regularly and put in the specified amount of hours, or there will be a boy to take his place in school and employment also. An excuse for his absence, signed by just any Tom, Dick and Harry will not be approved as it has been in the past.

I wish that the same rules applied to our Training Committee. I can't see how some of the members of the committee can expect so much out of the apprentices, when these committeemen are either absent or 30 minutes to an hour late for all the meetings. I am sure that Brother Shryoc has something that he would like to add to this and it wouldn't be in defense of these always-late committeemen.

The instructors chosen for this school term are Brothers R. H. Wicklund, W. E. Sexton and D. E. Payne. They have done a good job in the past and the apprentice who tries is going to have a good chance, if Uncle Sam doesn't send him that greeting.

The members of 116 would like to see a report in the *Worker* from some of the other Texas locals. We would just like to hear from our friends and past members and as they are all our friends, we would like to have a report of the local in general.

Brother Howard Hart has done electrical work for years and just recently he discovered a quick way to get out of an attic. All you have to do is get yourself into a certain position and fall through the ceiling, but why did he have to pick his own home to make that discovery?

Someone didn't vote and we were left with a second choice. Again someone didn't vote and we were left without a choice.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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St. Louis Ball Team Trims K. C. Players

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—The friendly relations between Local Union

No. 1, of St. Louis and Local Union No. 124, of Kansas City reached a new high during the closing days of July. In response to a very cordial invitation from Local Union No. 1, our apprentice soft-ball team went to St. Louis for a game with their apprentices. The game was one of the features of the local's annual picnic.

The trip was made by chartered Greyhound bus. Most of the ballplayers took their wives. There was not a dull moment on the whole trip. Indeed, all were very much surprised to find among our apprentices so much talent for entertaining. Many members of our local made the trip by private automobile. Most of our officers were present and left nothing undone to make the affair a success. The members of the Examining Board who supervised the arrangements fully appreciate the assistance and cooperation of the other officers.

Upon arrival in St. Louis we found the usual welcome mat spread out and beautifully adorned with a friendliness that defies description. This was really a big affair for the apprentices with the officers and oldtimers of both locals paying homage to the finest youth of the country.

It was a swell game, played by the finest sportsmen ever assembled on a ball field. Our team was managed by Bill Davis, the outstanding apprentice for the 7th NECA District.

Attached is a picture of the Kansas City ballplayers taken after the game by our good friend, Roy E. Smiley.

The score: St. Louis, 13; Kansas City, 9.

The umpire: yours truly, Don A. Murphy.

Local Union No. 124 mourns the loss of three of its faithful members, Jimmie Thompson, Guy E. Albright and Bill Miller who passed away in recent weeks.

One of the busiest places these days is the Apprenticeship Committee room where plans and outlines are being prepared for the fall-winter classes of related instruction for apprentices.

Three more old-timers have decided to set aside their tools and take advantage of the IBEW pension. They are Ed Fredericks, C. W. Saylor, and F. E. Lowenstein. We hope they will enjoy their well-earned rest.

The progress meeting of the Eleventh District which was held in Des Moines, Iowa was well attended. There were delegates from nearly every local union in the district. The delegates from Local Union No. 124 took a very active part in the meeting. The agenda was well prepared and Vice-President Frank Jacobs demonstrated his usual-unusual ability to keep the business of the meeting moving right along on schedule.

International Secretary J. Scott Milne, in his own bright and cheerful way made a very intelligent pre-

Kansas City's Apprentice Team



Standing, left to right: Don A. Murphy, M. E. Kelley, W. W. Davis (Manager), Mae, L. U. No. 1, R. Cavanaugh, J. Garies, M. Miller, G. A. Kennard, Jr., George Mapes, Bob Newton, Don Zimmerman, J. Holcombe and W. Greene. Kneeling: R. Fisher, C. Cooper, T. C. Cales, Jr., Larry Bott and Ed Harvey. Front center: Don Dolton.

sentation of the early history, the present functioning and the promising future of the IBEW pension plan. He also placed emphasis on the need for sound apprenticeship training and on the need for continuing study and training for journeymen.

Joe Keenan, long-time member of the I.B.E.W. and director of Labor's League for Political Action gave the delegates plenty to think about and told how each one of us can help in carrying out the age-old policy of the American Federation of Labor to elect its friends and to defeat its enemies. The officers and members of the IBEW local unions in Des Moines certainly did a splendid job of providing for the comfort and entertainment of the visiting delegates. The entertainment which was of the highest type was especially enjoyed by the wives who accompanied their husbands to the meeting.

Our young journeymen and apprentices are again responding, in the space of a few short years, to the call to military service. God speed their return home soon, safe and sound.

DON A. MURPHY, P. S.

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Chicago Apprentice System Is Praised

L. U. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Glenn North, who has just been chosen the outstanding apprentice of the Fourth District is a typical example of what expert training will do for a young man who applies himself to the electrical trade. This apprentice has shown great adaptability and thoroughness of detail, two of the fine

characteristics which have made him the outstanding apprentice of the Fourth District. This outstanding apprentice is a product of the electrical training system of the Chicago area which keeps in training approximately 800 apprentices the year around. This system has been the backbone of skilled union mechanics in the electrical field in the Chicago area for over 40 years.

The Washburne Trade School of the Chicago Board of Education is considered to have the finest apprenticeship system and the highest standards in the nation. The general public, the Government, the electrical contractors and Local Union No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are convinced that the apprenticeship training system is the only means of supplying skilled labor to the electrical trade. It is the only method that can furnish a steady stream of qualified mechanics into the fastest expanding field in the building industry. This is vital to the welfare of our electrical contractors. It has long been recognized that the destiny of the nation is depending upon the skill of the individual craftsman. This craftsmanship in the electrical trade is developed through the apprenticeship system which has been maintained by our Electrical Contractors Association and Local Union No. 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The cooperation of the Chicago Board of Education has played a large part in furnishing facilities necessary to train these apprentices. The friendly relations between these three groups is of long standing. It is only when industry has a steady stream of skilled mechanics such as Glenn North flow-

Chicago's Outstanding Apprentice



Glenn North, who has been selected as the outstanding apprentice of the Fourth District. See letter from Local Union 134.

ing into its ranks that it can hold its position in a highly competitive world. The often repeated basic principles necessary for a successful apprenticeship are:

1. Not less than 10 percent of the total membership of the local union should consist of apprentices.
2. Compulsory training of apprentices in ratio to the number of journeymen employed.
3. Federal, State and local aid in setting up apprenticeship schools.
4. Financial aid from the contractors' association and the local union, for training purposes.
5. Cooperation between Federal and local agencies with the local union.

The award offered by the National Electrical Contractors Association is a fine gesture on the part of the contractors as it provides an incentive for the apprentices to apply themselves both to their studies and their work. Glenn North, in a high competitive area of several thousand apprentices has won the honor of being the representative of the Fourth District.

THOS. J. MURRAY, B. R.

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Brother Overfield Passes at Decatur

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—The gang that worked on the Staley Extraction plant for Krigbaum Electric

is now pretty well scattered to various other jobs, as the finishing touches are being applied and the crew is diminishing in size. Some of the boys went to the Revere Copper and Brass job in Clinton, some to the Borg-Warner job south of Decatur, and still others to the Nash job in Kenosha, Wisconsin. There is a good possibility that more local men will be absorbed on these jobs as material arrives in larger quantities.

We sincerely regret to announce the passing of one of Local 146's best-known and best-liked members, M. L. Overfield. His death last Sunday morning, August 13th, came as a distinct shock to most of the local members, who were unaware of the seriousness of his illness. His funeral was held Wednesday afternoon and a large number of the local electricians attended in a body.

A. Wayne and wife left Decatur for a three weeks' vacation out West, starting last Sunday. John Herbig and family are leaving on a similar trip, beginning Friday, August 18. They also plan to be gone approximately three weeks. Ted Hill has returned from a vacation trip to California and other points of interest.

Our Business Agent, A. C. Kohli, plans to attend the A.F. of L. State Convention to be held in Peoria beginning October 9th. From there, he will go to the I.B.E.W. Convention in Miami, Florida, beginning October 16th. In other words, Brother Kohli is going to be a busy little bee for a while next month.

Negotiations are under way for a

few changes to be made in the joint I.B.E.W. and Electrical Contractors' Agreement, which is up for renewal on August 20th, the anniversary date of all electrical contracts with Local 146. It is a little early to predict the final outcome of the negotiations but members of the local are optimistic, in view of the fact that no prohibitive or unusual requests have been made in the proposed changes.

Several members of Local 146 are now in the armed services, and others are leaving soon. Gerald Clark, Stephen J. Toth and Herbert Harless have already gone into service, and Pete Shay is to leave soon with the Postal Reserve, of which he is a member. Bill Krigbaum is at Camp McCoy with the National Guard for two weeks' training, and yesterday his wife was rushed to the hospital for an appendix operation. It never rains . . . so the saying goes.

At the last regular meeting, the members voted to pay the union dues of all members entering the armed services, and to continue paying same until their return to civilian life.

Red (Squirrely) Wilson has been excused from appearing in the Labor Day Parade, as he is making his annual pilgrimage to Southern Illinois to hunt squirrels.

Well, fellows, this seems to be the news up to now. If you have any more scandal, contact the old scandal-monger.

BOB WAYNE, P. S.

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Chattanooga Has Four Convention Delegates

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—From the length of the last script and this one, perhaps you have come to the conclusion that the writer has nothing to write about. Frankly, we admit there is not much to write about in the beautiful scenic and industrial center at this time, but we warn you that there is more coming up.

At present we are looking forward to that great celebration sponsored by the Central Labor Union at Warner Park. That is the park at which all good labor people will find themselves on Labor Day. But by the time you read this you will have enjoyed Labor Day and will be thinking and working to the best of your ability to rid us of that miserable excuse of a labor law, the Taft-Hartley act.

Jean Paul Jones, W. Claud Harris, R. R. O'Day and Business Manager Earl Burnette are the delegates to the 24th I.B.E.W. Convention. We feel that we will be worthily represented by these four men who will go to Miami for us.

It is with regret that we must say that we are not in a position yet to invite out-of-town Brothers to work

Gathering of Brothers at Decatur, Illinois



These members of Local Union 146 are, left to right, front row: Carl Noll, A. C. Kohli, John Herbrig, Frank Myers, T. W. Purvis, Victor Walters, Bud Swan, Nig Cripe, Harry Timmons, John Carter, Bob Wayne. Left to right, standing: Carl Unsbee, Dick Dills, Fred Ullom, Vernon Cripe, Bill Steele, Jim Henson, Wayne Wright, Toney Daniels, Frank Anderson, Myrvold Logue, Fred Klinghammer, Bill Krigbaue, Dick Hadley, W. D. Jackson, Ben Steele, Gale Wheeler, Bill Mikal, Chris Rozanski, "Pop" Runyon, John Jordan, Bob Downey, Jersey Cole, "Blackie" Claude Black, Harry Siron, Clark Newlin, Jake Clark, Paul Woods.

in our midst. Some of the major jobs in this jurisdiction have been retarded because of material shortages. We have been able to keep our heads above water, and we hope to be able to see new faces by the time this goes to press.

In the near future, the local will award 15-year pins to several members. The gala occasion will be topped off by our honoring Brother Cofer with an all-out feed. He retires this coming spring.

Local 175 is justly proud of its apprentice program, and we feel that the young journeymen who have just topped-out are living up to everything that was expected of them and then some. Next month, it is the aim of the writer to give more particulars concerning this program and the men behind it.

It is difficult to realize how very valuable safety is to the working man. On one particular job, a nylon plant, we have the best safety man the writer has ever known. He is A. L. Muir, affectionately known as "Scotty" by the many craftsmen who truly appreciate him. You would have to know him personally to see even half the good qualifications he has. And to drop you a gentle hint, he reminds us that on an average of every five and one-half minutes, a life is taken by accident. If you read this, the writer urges you to be able to read

the next issue. Don't let one of those five and one-half minute periods have your number on it.

JOHN T. HARRIS, P. S.

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Jack Hans Triumphs Over Much Adversity

L. U. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Local Union No. 193 of Springfield, Illinois wishes to present to all JOURNAL readers one of its members, a Brother lineman, who has been a member of the I.B.E.W. in good standing for over 31 years.

Jack Hans, Card No. 442992 was initiated in Local Union 784 of Indianapolis, Indiana on March 12, 1919. From there he has worked out of and been a member of many locals all over the country, to name a few—No. 17 of Detroit, Michigan; No. 309 of East St. Louis, Illinois; Atlanta, Georgia; Miami and St. Augustine, Florida; Cleveland, Ohio; St. Paul, Minnesota and parts of Texas. He was one time business agent for Local Union 558 which was located at Florence, Alabama, but which is now located at Sheffield, Alabama.

Wherever Jack has been, he was always instrumental in organizing linemen. He came to Springfield, Illinois in September of 1935 and became a member of Local Union No. 193

A Real Scrapper



Jack Hans, of Local Union 193, Springfield, Ill., has overcome many misfortunes. See letter from the local for details of the great fight he has waged.

where he went to work for the City Water, Light and Power Co. He remained in this capacity until 1943 when he went into war work. He then worked out of the Decatur, Illinois, local until sickness overtook him.

His left lung was removed in 1946, but after his recovery, he worked at a power plant at Meredosia, Illinois. In 1948 hardening of the arteries led to infection and Jack had to have his left leg amputated above the knee and in January of this year, his right leg was amputated also, leaving him incapable of doing any work.

In spite of his misfortunes, Jack is always in the best of spirits, he has one artificial leg and is awaiting completion of his second one. He is far more energetic and active than you can imagine a person in his position could be. He recently acted as judge of the election of officers of Local Union No. 193 held in June of this year, at which time the accompanying picture was taken.

Jack has asked us to take this opportunity to say a hearty "hello" to all his old friends with whom he has worked throughout the country and since he has plenty of time on his hands, would appreciate hearing from some of them. Anyone wishing to contact him may do so by writing Jack Hans, in care of Local Union No. 193, I.B.E.W., 630 South College, Springfield, Illinois.

At the election of officers of Local Union No. 193, I.B.E.W., held June 16, 1950, the following members were elected to fill their respective offices: President, Allan C. Dill; Vice President, Jesse L. Colvin; Recording Secretary, Howard Kuster; Treasurer, Elmer L. Nelson; Business Manager and Financial Secretary, Karl Bitschauer.

Executive Board members are: Jack Meidel, W. L. Powell, A. M. Thornton.

C. "TINY" GROETEKE, P. S.

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Rail Workers Feel Pinch of H.C.L.

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—The impact of fast-moving events has forced a considerable change of attitude of railroad workers toward our economic position. Already the increased cost of living has reduced our real wages to the point that it has begun to hurt. Official figures are misleading, as usual, because they do not show the effects of shortages which made it necessary to buy higher priced substitutes or pay black market inflation prices. The situation is serious. Now is the time to do something about it.

The success of the automobile workers in gaining a substantial wage increase to meet the increased cost of living and reward for technological advancement should be a lesson for

us. We want to see all railroad workers get a guaranteed annual wage, but such a guaranteed wage must be based upon cost-of-living increases and it must also provide for increased efficiency in the industry. Right now we are already six months and 10 cents an hour behind in the race to maintain the position of railroad Electrical Workers.

Secondly, through our lagging policy we are slowly, but surely, destroying the prestige of our craft as a skilled craft of highly trained and qualified mechanics. The actual fact is that in many localities there is no apprentice-training program and to meet the increasing demand for electrical workers at the relatively low hourly rate of pay on railroads we have to abandon qualification provisions in order to fill the jobs under our jurisdiction. This is a double-edged sword against our organization. The poorer the wage rate the less we can demand qualifications and the poorer the qualifications the less we can demand as skilled craftsmen.

We have wasted four years during which time we failed to get a plan for regular replacements and additions to our craft through apprenticeship training. The present world situation makes the writing of a plan at this time impossible. We will have less young men available and a greater demand for mechanics.

The only thing to do now is to start a drive for improved working conditions, paid holidays and wage increases to draw good capable men into the industry.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

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Call for Return of Control on Prices

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—I've just been reminiscing with myself. I've been wondering whether you dear Brothers remember the days of the O.P.A.? What I am about to say is, that this is not all wishful thinking, and cannot be disposed of that easily. Remember the days of the ration books and how the cheers rose in volume when it came time to throw them in the waste basket. Just now when prices are going up and up, controls don't and won't seem so bad. Hoarders and panic buyers have brought on all this nostalgia for the good old times when Leon Henderson and Chester Bowles sat on the price lid.

We need those kind of men now, when it seems they want to put the lid on all salary increases. The results of these hoarders are that the Americans who practice restraint are victimized by those who don't. The first thing we know we will all be back on the BLACK MARKET, because before there were a lot of re-

spectable people who thought it no crime to deal thusly. Retailers talked about our crazy government, and wholesalers talked about the bureaucrats in Washington, yet the O.P.A. worked in the interest of consumers as they now seem to understand. I suppose if these prices are not controlled some how or another, one will have to have oatmeal for breakfast, skip meal for lunch and no meal for dinner with a little rain sauce and wind pudding for dessert.

With all this stuff I have been putting out each month, I wouldn't be one bit surprised to hear one of the dear brothers say, "Didn't I at one time see that tongue of yours hanging in a delicatessen?" They say crime doesn't pay—but the hours are good. I heard through good connections that a certain family here in town of three had over 600 pounds of sugar. When the wife and I tried to get five pounds, all we got was two pounds.

One of our nearby business managers of Local 439 of Camden, N. J., John Doran passed away quietly at his home of a heart attack, while reading a newspaper. He was business manager of Local 439 for a good many years and took his problems as they came up and straightened them up so that the Brothers of Local 439 would reap the benefits that they so justly deserved. John Doran made many friends while he held the office and this scribe feels that his passing will be sadly felt by the Brothers of Local 439.

Your scribe is going all out again, and would like to say again that about the time this is being read we should (organized labor) "give Congress a good house cleaning in this fall's elections." William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that all labor unions have decided on "close teamwork" toward a goal of expelling from Congress those members "who give their first allegiance to big business" and "electing those with more regard for human needs." Mr. Green claims that if all union members and their families vote on Election Day "we can surely win." Let's also go to work on the Taft-Hartley law and vote it off the books. Mr. Green also stated while addressing the A.F.L. International Typographical Union (I.T.U.) he wanted Robert N. Denham removed as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and was for a "thorough shake up" in the five-man board itself. "You have seen how in conclusion Mr. Green stated how the Taft-Hartley act has wrecked the orderly process of collective bargaining in the newspaper industry."

Received a letter from another reader of mine who has been unfortunate enough to have stumbled over my August contribution to the *Worker*. She congratulated me on my arti-

cle and said it was the first *Worker* they had received in a long time. She neglected to sign her monicker other than she was Mrs. Old-Timer and the letter was postmarked from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It seems that she knew me very well because she mentioned the street that I lived on many years ago and the school that I went to as a kid to learn my three R.R.R.'s. Thanks for them kind words Mrs. Old-Timer and perhaps if I reach far enough back in my memory I may still figure you out.

I would like to say at this time that our financial secretary, Brother Frank Stokes is doing a very efficient job. You should have seen the letter that he forwarded yours truly because I was negligent (so he thought) of not being paid up to date. I asked Brother Charles Duberson the night that I paid my dues whether I owed anything else and he said that he did not know. That particular night Frank Stokes was working and he was not at the meeting. I hold no malice toward Frank because he is really doing a swell job and I assure you that it would do the officers and Brothers of Local 211 a lot of good to have seen the trouble that our financial secretary went to, to get together all the data that he forwarded me in that letter. Keep up the good work Frank, it was a job well done.

In conclusion I would like to say that yours truly and his better half just celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary. We really had a nice time and how any woman can put up with a guy like me for that long is beyond me. It must be love—so they say. The better half is one swell girl—but she still hasn't typed any of my articles up as yet, I am still using the old H. and P. system. See you next month.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Cincinnati Picnic Attended by 800

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO— Brothers, we regret to report that Local 212 was saddened by the loss of two fine members recently, Brother John Collins and Brother John Bryan. Brother Collins passed away suddenly at work on July 24th and Brother Bryan on August 15th, after a lengthy illness. To their bereaved families we extend our deepest sympathy.

Everything is going along smoothly here in Cincy now. The excitement of our picnic has died down and everyone is catching up on his sleep for our dance in February. Things were really buzzing the first week or so in August, and rightfully so. We had our annual picnic on the 12th of August and in our town, that is an occasion. Most places have basket

Poem of the Month

The Bridge Builder

An old man, going a lone highway
Came at the evening, cold and grey,
To a chasm, vast and deep and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide,
The old man crossed in the twilight dim—
That sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned, when he reached the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting strength in building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again must pass this way.
You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide,
Why build you the bridge at the eventide?"

The builder lifted his old grey head.
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been naught to me
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good friend, I am building the bridge for *him*".

WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE

picnics but here we have bucket picnics. You can't drink your lunch out of a basket. The boys really did it up right though. We had an attendance of about 800 including a lot of Brothers from Dayton and Portsmouth, Ohio, Charleston and Huntington, West Virginia, and Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky. We were glad to have them with us. We hope they enjoyed themselves and will drop back again. The whole affair had pretty much of a county fair atmosphere, with sound trucks, dancing, games, all sorts of refreshments, food frying, games of skill and athletic contests. The contests kept every one entertained the better part of the afternoon, especially some of us old ducks making fools of ourselves trying to beat out the younger members. Why I entered a wheelbarrow race and then found out I was to be the wheelbarrow. If I had fallen, this big schnoz of mine would

have plowed up enough ground to plant a patch of corn large enough to get a government subsidy. Our committee worked hard to plan this thing, and it went off without a hitch and we thank each and every one of them.

Work is still holding out here. The new Ford plant, with well over a hundred men is about over, but we have two power plants, a number of schools and some smaller industrial improvements that should take up the slack. We do need some good, dry fall weather to get them out of the hole and then they should roll right along.

C. EDWARD KENKEL, P. S.

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Officers Elected at Ann Arbor, Michigan

L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—L. U. 252, Ann Arbor, Michigan, held its

biennial election of officers on June 28, 1950, with the following results:

C. O. Docktor was elected president; Rueben Rose, vice president; Paul Miller, financial secretary; Herman Schuone, recording secretary; William Judson, treasurer; Harry Haines, business manager.

The Executive Board members are Joe Beeler, Dick Kett, George Darling, Jim Kerrigan and Harold Badger. The Examining Board members are Ira Ferris, Selie Miller and Hank Scheck. Delegates to the Convention are Harry Haines and C. O. Docktor; alternates, Fred Straith and Jim Kerrigan.

Work in our territory has started on the upward trend after about a nine-month lull. We hope that the few unemployed Brothers will be off the bricks by the time this article appears in the Worker.

JIM KERRIGAN, P. S.

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Phoenix Local Has 32-Year-Old Prexy

L. U. 266, PHOENIX, ARIZONA—As it has in many fields of endeavor, the accent on youth also seems to have made inroads in the organized labor field. Local 266 has as its president, Lin Boice, who at the tender age of 32 is serving his first full term in that office, after having previously filled the unexpired term of his predecessor. A charter member of the local, Brother Boice, in addition to the above office, has served as vice president and treasurer.

Lin, who is employed by the Salt River Valley Agriculture Improvement and Power District, has run the gamut in the line department from groundman to his present position of foreman.

Young President



Lin Boice is the 32-year-old president of Local Union 266, Phoenix, Arizona.

President Boice's activities in the labor field are many. He just completed a term as vice president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, and at the State Convention in Tucson he was elected a vice president of the State Electrical Workers for the coming year. Last year he served as one of the organizers of the First Annual Joint Labor-Management meeting of all the utility companies and the Arizona I.B.E.W. locals. This meeting received nation-wide press coverage and had International Secretary J. Scott Milne as a featured speaker. He has also been elected a delegate to three national conventions at San Francisco, Atlantic City and Miami.

Lin is married to the former Ilene Duke, whose father, Wiley, is also a charter member of Local 266. They have two sons, Lynn Ray, who is eleven years old and John, age nine. The two young lads perform on one of the strong local baseball teams which is managed by their father. Lin himself plays a pretty good game of ball while performing for the Phoenix Elks team. Somewhere along the line he manages to spend a little time hunting and fishing.

JOHN G. O'MALLEY, R. S.

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Scores Profiteers Who Wave the Flag

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Well, again the old saying comes into its own, "Here we go again, boys." We all should get down on our bended knees and pray that it will be wrong this time. But with the war mongers and profiteers that wave the American flag in one hand and have the other one in Uncle Sam's pocket, which is yours and mine, I am afraid the old saying still goes, "Here we go again, boys."

I only wish my saying would come into its own some day and that is: start the draft at 60 and go down. I'll bet it would be kind of hot around Washington, trying to hide out.

As we read some of the proposed laws and bills suggested by some of our supposedly most learned men, it makes a laboring man stop and wonder if this is a free country for all. And as we still are trying to find out if the Taft-Hartley Bill could be enforced at this time I am afraid labor would be debating on his standing in this good old U. S. A.

Now is the time for all of our Senators and Congressmen to show their patriotism and release labor from the shackles of the Taft-Hartley Law and repeal it.

The Senate wanted to have a price control based on the increase of living cost. I wonder if these men are in touch with the increase in living costs in the past year. No, they want them

to have five percent more and then freeze it. That's pretty good, I think.

I believe that every American, if he is an American, should sign a pledge he or she would not take advantage of this war and profit. If we all did this then there would be no millionaires coming forth from the present war or wars to come. Just look at conditions right now. Everywhere you look a job of some kind is going on and why? Where is the money coming from for all of this or where is it going? Don't say, "Well, labor gets it," for everybody gets some of it and that's a fact. There's a BUT to it. Some fellow has a lot of dough tucked away some place and gets cold feet. And you know there's no investment like real estate, so in goes his dough invested. He may not have the dough, but believe me he's got it just the same, not in money, but in you know—a good investment—real estate. Uncle Sam is duty bound, we all are to protect not only his life, but his investment also. I believe that is part of the picture.

I know it is good for some of us as it will give us some money to buy bonds with and let's not forget it is labor's duty to support all bond drives 100 percent.

At this time labor can be thankful that the heads of all laboring groups are in harmony and working together for all our people and our Government and at the same time watch that Senate and Congress for the benefit of all of the laboring people.

I wonder if it would be in order to write a word about Communist brothers, if we have any. They say they are all around us. I wonder sometimes if we have any among ourselves. If we have I don't know it because they are like a snake, close to the ground and always trying to cause unrest within the rank and file.

Let all of our small towns and hamlets pass an ordinance against all communist organizations that may exist or try to congregate within our communities.

There is one more item I would like to write and that is to ask our International Office to try and get the National Safety Council to make all manufacturers of electrical materials, such as all cutout boxes, outlet boxes, switches and all electrical devices that have a metal edge, to remove that sharp edge that exists on all such material. I believe more men receive more injuries from sharp edges than any other electrical installations. We have to try and keep our men on the job and not in the hospital.

Most of our men are working and I guess it is the same all over. Our work consists of all home building. It seems everybody is trying to get in under some line, but I don't know what line it is. It's something anyhow!

WILLIAM DONOHUE, P. S.

Sign Contract With Maine Power Company

L. U. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE—On July 25th at the general office of the Central Maine Power Company at Augusta, a two-year labor-management contract was signed for two years with a cost-of-living review on wages at the end of one year. The company employs over 1,700 in its five divisions most of whom are represented by the five locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers A.F. of L., L.U. 333, Portland; L. U. 484, Lewiston; L. U. 839, Augusta; L. U. 1058, Rockland and L. U. 1407, Waterville. Following the signing, a dinner party was held sponsored by the company. Central Maine Power Company President William F. Wyman and Horace E. Howe, Maine Electric Utility Workers Council President spoke. Walter Kenefick, International Representative of the Brotherhood assisted in the negotiations which have been going on since April.

Terms of the contract provide for a general wage hike of three cents an hour with a proviso for a review on wages at the end of one year if the cost of living increases six percent using Bureau of Labor statistics as a guide. In addition the company will pay the employees' group hospitalization cost of \$1.10 per month. These conditions are retroactive to May 1st in the Southern Division and May 17th in the Western, Eastern, Northern and Central Divisions.

The hospitalization plan will be further increased in employee benefits by the addition of 41 cents for added employee protection to be paid also by the power firm. An improved paid vacation plan provides for a one week vacation after six months, two weeks after 12 months and three weeks after 15 years of service, the third week change taking effect with the 1951 vacation period.

The sick pay portion of the contract calls for full pay for the first four weeks and thereafter half pay—with one month's coverage for each year of service. In industrial accidents the contract provides for eight weeks at full pay and half pay one month for each year of service with a minimum half pay provision of 15 months.

A length-of-service bonus plan pays \$26 in December for each five years of service increasing \$26.00 at the end of each five years of service retroactive to date of employment. Seven and nine paid holidays and funeral leave up to three days are provided. The present group hospitalization plan with the Union Mutual Insurance Company for employees and their dependents has a schedule of surgical allowances up to \$150, \$7.00 daily for hospital, and up to \$70.00 for medical



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____

L. U. _____

Card No. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.)

OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

and surgical supplies. The additional 41 cents that will be company financed will add to the employees' benefits.

Signatories to the agreements which have been approved by D. W. Tracy, International President include Company President William F. Wyman and for the unions, Kedric Harding, L. U. 484, Lewiston; Clayton R. Clarke and Clark Staples, L. U. 1058, Rockland; William C. Hanson and Ralph Orser, L. U. 839, Augusta; Eugene Shorty and Robert M. Thomas, L. U. 1407, Waterville; Horace E. Howe, Richard F. LeGrow, Frank W. Lacy and Morris Blumenthal for production workers, L. U. 333, Portland, J. Maud Lowe, Isabelle Wallace, Philip Sherry and Howe for clerical workers, Southern Division. Enid Moore served as union observer during clerical negotiations with Esther Borst and Rose Coburn representing the billing and machine departments at Portland on reclassifications, Local 333.

In addition to the union representatives signing the agreements, who were present during the negotiations, local committee members include A. L. Turner, Lewiston; Robie Liscomb, Augusta; Carl Christoffersen, Rockland; Fred Lowell, Bucksport; Ernest H. Grover, Wiscasset, CMP. Attorney William Dunham and Vice President Alton Littlefield, together with the division managers and Plant Manager Fred Eaton who participated in the discussions.

H. E. HOWE, B. M.

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Line Crew Foreman Killed by Jolt

L. U. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Ray Buhl, 50 years of age, foreman of a

line crew for the Board of Water and Electric Light Commissioners, was electrocuted at 10:30 A.M., Saturday, July 15, when he came in contact with a 4,160 volt line at the Reo Motors, Inc., Lansing, Michigan. Mr. Buhl has worked for the board since he became an apprentice lineman in 1923.

Mr. Buhl was prominent in Veterans' affairs, including Morley S. Oates Post 701, V.F.W., and American Legion. He was chairman of the United Veterans' Council.

He was laid to rest on July 18th at the Chapel Hill Memorial Cemetery.

DONALD DOBSON, P. S.

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Cites Importance of Miami Convention

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA—The coming I. B. E. W. Convention to be held in Miami in October is a very important one for all members of the Brotherhood and a great deal of interest is being taken in this meeting by members in Canada. All I. B. E. W. Conventions are important, for that matter, but this being the year that International Officers are elected for the following four-year term makes it more important still.

No matter how large or small, local unions have equal voting privileges in choosing their respective International Vice-President and International Executive Officers, and it is the responsibility of the local union delegates to choose these officers. It is up to the delegates to choose men who are going to be their leaders and, once they have made the choice, they must be prepared to give them whole-hearted support so that the I. B. E. W. can progress in its efforts.

At Get-Together in Bakersfield, California



Reading left to right, front row: Mrs. L. G. Bryan, Mrs. Jerry Bryan, Mrs. Jack Buttell, Mrs. Arthur Perry, Mrs. Frank Stanton, Mrs. David Beauchamp, Mrs. K. R. Allan, Mrs. Ivan Beavan, Mrs. A. O. Girard and Mrs. T. R. Gray. Back row: Graduating Apprentices L. G. Bryan, Jerry Bryan, Jack Buttell, Arthur Perry and Frank Stanton. David Beauchamp, instructor; K. R. Allan, instructor; Ivan Beavan, business manager; A. O. Girard, Apprentice Committee representative; and T. R. Gray, Local No. 428 president.

to organize the unorganized, unhampered by internal bickering and jealousies. Poor leadership creates dissatisfaction and lack of interest and, where this condition prevails, progress is retarded and organization declines, or does not grow and prosper as it could under good leaders.

Actually, the membership as a whole are the ones who choose their leaders and the attitude the members have toward their organization is reflected in the kind of leaders they get. If the members are disinterested and don't give a hoot, then they will get the kind of leaders they deserve, but, if they are wide awake and interested in protecting the stake they have in the union, they will choose the kind of delegates who will give them the kind of head men they can respect and support.

Even though serious thought must be given to this and many other matters of importance at the Convention, it is to be hoped there will be time for the delegates to sample some of the pleasures of Miami, such as deep-sea fishing. Some of the Toronto delegates are looking forward to tying on to some large denizens which, according to all accounts, abound in great numbers in the waters in those parts. Tying on to a big one sounds like hard work and no doubt some will be satisfied with a fish dinner and will take their pleasures in some other manner, such as bathing in the briny or lolling in the sunshine on the beaches. No doubt others will prefer 'the bottled sunshine' subscribing to the sentiments expressed by Bobbie Burns, when he addressed a glass of it thusly:

"Food fills the wame and keeps us livin',
Tho' life's a gift no worth receivin',
When heavy dragged in pine and
grievin',
But oiled by thee, the wheels of life
Gae doon hill screivin',
Wi' rattlin' glee."

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

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Enjoys Meeting Men Of Neighboring Local

L. U. 375, ALLENSTOWN, PA.—Your scribe recently had the pleasure of meeting up with a swell bunch of fellows in our neighboring Local 380 of Norristown, Pennsylvania. Along with many of our own men I am very grateful to our neighbor locals, especially Norristown, for picking up our slack when things are slow at home. I was over at the Sharpe and Dohme project in North Wales, Pa., for about four weeks and I met the likes of Bill, Harry, Ward, Joe, Leo, Terry and several others. Swell guys all of them. Again to Clayton Smith and the entire Norristown local, we of Allentown Local No. 375 wish to use this means of publicly thanking you and hoping we can return the favor.

We are planning an anniversary banquet for the second week in November and although we are not soliciting ads or tickets from any other local, we indeed welcome any and all to this affair. Contact our Business Agent Harry Parks for date and particulars.

Our School Committee is busy mak-

ing arrangements for the coming school term, although there may be considerably fewer students due to the military situation.

Hats off to the fair-minded for taking action at our last meeting to carry the dues of any of our members who are called to duty.

Sometime in the latter part of October, the Eastern Conference of Central Labor Unions is conducting another Labor Institute. This will be its sixth and this time will be held at Muhlenberg College here in Allentown. Our local has followed this institute wherever it was held so far and now that it will be held in Allentown I am looking forward to seeing a large delegation of electricians over at Muhlenberg College. I cannot over-emphasize participation in this affair. So often I hear from critics about how things ought to be. Therefore, it is affairs like this where good union men are taught to be better union men. The critics should not miss this one. Now I have nothing against criticism provided it's the right kind. A constructive critic can do plenty towards improvement in conditions but the destructive critic is not only of no use, but a hindrance to a local.

Your writer was a delegate to the last Institute at Wilkes-Barre and also attended the last day of the conferences at Stroudsburg and Easton and I must say that they were well worthwhile.

Of course I could not let a story go by without a little on politics. It is unfortunate that organized labor in this section is not a little more active or at least politically minded. I have even heard of union men who are not

even registered. But don't we howl about the administration and every other political body. We dare not forget Senator Meyers!

ANTHONY SODL, P. S.

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J Journeyman Scale Is \$2.70 at Bakersfield

L. U. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—If anyone has any doubt or misgiving about the style and quality of Bakersfield graduating apprentices, they have only to take a gander at the bottom row of the accompanying photograph. Everyone there is definitely superintendent material. For any further verification it is only necessary to inquire of those in the back row, and I am sure an affirmative answer will be forthcoming.

We are proud of these apprentices who have successfully passed their journeyman's examination, and congratulate them on this achievement.

It is now with sorrow and regret that I mention the passing of one of the Brothers from our ranks. Brother Lester Billetter, one of the old time neon tube benders passed away July 18, 1950, at his home. I am sure it would not be amiss here to say that the entire brotherhood offers its deepest sympathy to Mrs. Billetter and to their son, Marvin, who is also a neon tube bender.

We have completed negotiations on our new inside and outside agreement. We were granted a 20 cents-an-hour increase effective July 1st, 1950 with protection on old work to October 1st, 1950. This increase raises our journeyman scale to \$2.70 per hour. We believe that we have most of the important fringes such as travel time and mileage, double time over eight hours and subsistence of \$7.00 per day worked on out-of-town jobs; so these items were not discussed or changed.

The unemployment situation has improved greatly in the last few months. We now have most of the local boys employed in the jurisdiction. Inside work still consists entirely of small jobs, with house wiring an important factor. Linemen are presently depending on steel tower transmission work with not too much wood pole construction at this time.

Local No. 428 will soon move its office to a new location at 911 20th Street, Bakersfield. We expect to make the change about October 1st.

IVAN BEAVEN, B. M.

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Canadian Brother Gets 50-Year Pin

L. U. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—I have hopes that this letter

will make the next issue of our Journal, as I have held it back to see what developments would take place in the strike situation of our two railways. Unfortunately, the walkout took place at six A.M. on Tuesday, August 22nd.

We hope that the workers can come to an early settlement in their favor.

Now for the lighter side of our letter. Congratulations go to Brother J. L. McBride who has received his 50-year button from our organization.

Also, congratulations to our negotiating committee who, after much work, have made possible a 10-cent increase, retroactive to the first of July, 1950. There will also be a five-cent increase for May the first of next year—1951.

W. R. WILL, P. S.

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San Diego's Annual Dance Is Success

L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—It has been sometime since Local 465 has reported in this column so it will be necessary to cover our activities for several months.

It is gratifying to note the steadily increasing number of our members who are showing sincere interest in the local. The attendance at our meetings has improved considerably. At some of our recent meetings the hall has been packed. As I reported last time, there is not too much work going on as far as outside line construction work is concerned. The Negotiating Committee for this group has not as yet reached a satisfactory agreement for a wage increase. Journeyman linemen are still receiving \$2.50 per hour. I am happy to say that the one percent for the N. E. B. F. is 100 percent in our jurisdiction.

A proposal for a wage increase has been presented to the San Diego Gas

and Electric Company which will affect approximately 1,200 members.

Local Union 465's Fourth Annual Dance was a big success again this year. The program was headed by W. C. Casey, Dance Committee Chairman. The picture accompanying this article will give you an idea of the people who helped make the party such a success.

After the affairs of the dance were cleared away and a report made to the body, Carl took a vacation and visited his son, Bill Casey, who is playing ball in Wisconsin and Minnesota with the minor leagues.

Locals 465 and 569 of San Diego played host to the Southern Joint Executive Board meeting in July. The meeting was held at the San Diego Hotel. After the meeting, which was well attended, was over, the delegates and their wives had dinner together in the Continental Room of the Hotel. Charles Foehn, Member of the International Executive Council and Business Manager of Local 6, San Francisco, very graciously acted as master of ceremonies at the dinner. A birthday cake was cut in honor of Jimmy Lance who still hasn't divulged the number of summers the cake represented. Delegates to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Convention from Local 465 are looking forward to their trip which will take them from our beautiful sunny Southern California to Miami, Florida. Bon Voyage fellas and I wouldn't advise you to argue this point with the natives down there as they may attend a convention here sometime and it could be a little embarrassing. We are looking forward to the report our president, Charles Bartlett, and business manager, Dex Jewett, bring back from the Progress Meeting in San Francisco, August 11 and 12. This meeting is certain to be a busy one due to the rapid changes we are faced with these days.

Another one of our old timers received his first pension check this month. We were all happy to see Brother McLean on the pension pay roll. Brother Mack seldom misses a day at the office for a social call and to check up on the current news of the local.

I would like at this time to wish all the delegates to the Convention, good luck, a good time and a successful convention. Adios amigos, hasta la vista.

LES BENSON, P. S.

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Memphis Local Elects Officers

L. U. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.—I have become weary of telling the Brothers why an article has not appeared in the *Journal* of late. The excuses I can

Dance Committee of Local 465



Left to right: Mrs. Dale Ely, L. L. Davis, Mrs. William Grim, William Grim, K. M. Shirk, W. C. Casey, Mrs. O. W. Hambrough, D. C. Muchmore, Mrs. R. P. Gross and Martin Trei.

think of are growing a bit stale and not more than half the truth, therefore this bit of fiction.

For the enlightenment of the traveling Brothers, C. R. (Red) Collins was elected business manager, Frank Long fills the presidential chair, Kermit Barfield, vice president, recording secretary, Billy Black, R. E. Egan, treasurer and H. N. Weldon, financial secretary.

The Executive Board Brothers are: Phil Donovan, Frank Dries, Raymond Calhoun and J. G. Walker.

Some weeks ago an article appeared in the local paper stating that the Dupont Company was going to rebuild their plant here. What the heck? I know now. We have a war.

Why was I sent to school and made to spend long weary hours with a history book, both ancient and modern? I never learned why the "Civil War." All I learned was, no one wins. We did not win the peace. All I know we have boys that are cripples in body, mind and soul. Here we go again. Any lad knows wars would be outlawed forever if we had intelligence enough to follow the simple rule given us 1950 years ago, "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you."

Do not get me wrong, the other guy has to do a bit of loving too. Since he will not, maybe we do have to sacrifice our boys on the altar of hate and greed. Something tells me we are haywire when we yell hallelujah to the man who wrote the song "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition."

The Reporter from down on the Levee,

JOHN R. DAZEY, P. S.

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Thanks Correspondents For Writing to Him

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA. — Well, here I am once again to worry you with this little piece, and to try the patience of those who do read this. So, I do really feel that there should be some kind of a reward either here or in the hereafter, for those of the trade who take time out to read this stuff. So once again I am going to thank those who do take the time to read this reporter's humble efforts at entertaining them with fact and heresays. And to those who go to the trouble of dropping me a line commenting on my efforts to convey to them things as they are here in our fair and beautiful city, I extend my most heart-felt thanks and appreciation for their kind words of appreciation and encouragement. No matter the trouble or worry that it takes to pound out this monthly strip it is soon forgotten when a guy from outside drops you a little comment on your efforts. So once again thanks to all for reading this and for your kind notes of encouragement.

Our negotiating with our contractors through the NECA hasn't worked out so well this time, as they do not see fit to agree with us as to a raise at this time. So this little deal has been turned over to International Vice President Barker, and Charlie Thurber, International Representative of

the NECA who will get together here when Thurber has cleared up his little business with Local 136, Birmingham. I guess that it will be some time next week before they will be able to sit across the table and get this matter over with.

The bus strike has finally been settled after a 69-day tie-up. And when I say tie-up I mean just that, as the public who depended on the busses for transportation had nothing at all to get them into and about town. About two weeks before the settlement the city fathers did see fit to permit "jitneys" to operate and it did help out. But as soon as the busses ironed out their differences with the bus officials and the busses were on the streets again, they soon forgot the "jitneys."

After the agreement was signed with the bus company, the company refused to put the busses on the street until the city fathers gave them an increase in fair rates, which the weak-kneed outfit agreed to. Boy, these city commissioners we have here in Mobile are really the "berries." Ha! Ha!

Well, here is another rumor. It is about a paper mill up at Butler, Alabama, a newsprint mill. It is just in the talking stage and maybe sometime before anything is done about it. A newsprint mill in this part of the country is really needed, as the paper now used by most newspapers in the south comes from mills in Canada. This is to be a two-year job, and should be a good one. More about it as it develops.

Railroads around the country are still calling for electricians. Brother Shannon received a letter last week from Silvers, Illinois, wanting men. If those jobs paid a little more than they do, they ought to be good jobs.

Let me explain to you readers,

Have
You
Looked
at the
Voting
Record of
Your
Senators
and
Congressmen?

(See page 18)

something that happens on beautiful Mobile Bay and no other place in the world. Yes, I said in the world. And it only happens here in the late summer, and only on the eastern shore of the bay, which forms the home base of many Mobilians.

They are referred to as "jubilees." All marine life within the coastal line of the bay, crabs, shrimp, fish for some reason or other, no one has been able to explain it, all come shoreward. And in some cases up on the beaches. All you have to do is to walk out with whatever you can find to put them in and pick up whatever you please. Sometimes they come in batches only of their own kind, for example, only crabs, then the next will be shrimp only, etc. Very seldom do they come in all together. What causes it I do not know, but it does happen. This year already it has happened four times. The older residents, in other words the natives of the Eastern Shore just watch the waters of the bay, and can tell you within a couple of hours about these things. Then when it does happen the first ones out call out to the others "jubilee" and all know what has happened and they all get together with whatever containers they can find and pick up the fish, crabs or whatever is coming in. They stay around for sometimes four hours but not always that long. This might sound like a fairy tale but there is plenty of proof here if you want it.

As it is late and I have to get this in the mail to make the dead line, I will sign off by asking all to remember that: "Happiness increases only as we divide it with others."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Old Timers Attend Montreal Meeting

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA—At our last regular meeting, we were honored by the presence of three of our old timers. In fact, one of them, Brother Trefle Trahan, is the I.B.E.W. member with the longest standing in Canada—47 years.

As Brother Trahan stated in his remarks, these old timers have been through the mill. They were the ones who got the ball rolling and gave the union and labor movement a good, sound base. To illustrate his remarks, he mentioned that he started to work at \$1.75 a day, for 10 hours, which is the average hourly rate of a journeyman here as of today.

Our International Representative, Brother Hugh LaFleur, made the presentation of the honor scrolls and lapel buttons and our President, A. R. Gauthier, congratulated them on their good standings, and wished them many years of continued health and happy retirement.

That is about all the news of in-

At "Smoker" of Oregon Local



International Representative C. R. Rohrer has sent us the above picture of members of Local 517, Astoria, Oregon. The photo was taken August 2, 1951 when all 18 members of the local held a "smoker" and invited Ira Treest, the shop bookkeeper to attend with them. Top row reading left to right: Brothers Fletcher, Walters, Steel, Bowlsby, Rohrer, Marsh and Brunold. Lower row: Kulmer, Wilson, Suddock, Sullivan, Thompson, Sargent, Dorn, Jackson, Godfrey, Owen and Treest.

terest to report for this month, except that we are now in the middle of a railroad strike, as everyone knows, and consequently, I'll cut it short with the hope that this reaches you in time to make the deadline for publication.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

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Officers Installed At Oakland, Calif.

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Local 595 held installation of officers on July 14th. The installation was conducted by Brother John Leach and the old maestro has lost none of his cunning when it comes to giving out with the ceremony. It is deemed a rare privilege to witness Brother Leach installing and seating officers.

We were honored with the presence of I. O. Representatives, Brothers Rieman and Feely. Brother Rieman commented on the very good working conditions in our district and Brother Feely gave a talk on labor legislation and the political aspects of labor laws over a period of the past 40 years. Their talks were interesting and enlightening and were well received.

Conditions throughout the area are good and a good percentage of our membership is working.

At this point I would like, on behalf of the membership of Local 595, to express our gratitude and thanks to the members of our Conference Committee, who have worked and strived so hard for the past six years to obtain a vacation with pay for the members employed in the construction

industry. They did obtain a vacation with pay for us in 1947 which was based on two percent of the straight-time earnings and amounted to one week's vacation. We naturally wished to retain what we had already been granted, so again in 1948 efforts were made to include the vacation in our agreement, but it was then we ran into tremendous obstacles on all sides. Notwithstanding the fact that practically every wage earner in the United States today is given a vacation, it was pointed out that a vacation plan could never be workable in the building trades industry. Many times discouraging and derogatory remarks and actions in connection with our efforts to obtain the vacation plan were heard and witnessed but our committee kept "plugging along."

And then in 1949 our Conference Committee, after many conferences, meetings, etc., with the employers, was sent to Chicago to appear before the Council to plead for our vacation. Our Business Manager S. E. Rockwell presented the case, but to no avail. We lost. The employers won. It even appeared, strange as it seems, that some people were pleased we lost. However, our Conference Committee never gave up. The members have just completed negotiations with the contractors, with the following results:

Effective July 1st, 1950, we receive a five-cent per hour wage increase, making the hourly wage rate for inside wiremen, \$2.55, plus four percent of the straight time earnings, based on a 40-hour straight time week, which is to be used for a vacation and amounts to \$4.08 per week. On Janu-

Awarding Service Pins at Montreal



Presentation of honor scrolls and lapel buttons, Local 568, Montreal. Left to Right: Bros. Louis Vallieres, 20 yrs. standing, Hugh Lafleur, Int. Representative, Louis G. Theriault, Recording-Secretary, A. R. Gauthier, President, W. Chartier, Business Manager and Financial Secretary, Trefle Trahan, 45 yrs. good standing, Edwin Thibault, Executive Member, O. R. O'Neill, 20 yrs. standing, Ronald Onellette, Vice-President, and John Beauvais, Executive Member.

ary 1st, 1951, we will receive an additional five-cent per hour wage increase. With the four percent vacation allowance added, totals \$4.16 per week. The employer agrees to make all tax deductions weekly and will then send the weekly vacation allowance to the individual to the Bank of America, in Oakland, which will credit the amount to the individual member. The member may only draw the accumulated money during the vacation period by presenting to the bank a card signed by himself, his employer and the business manager of the local union. The vacation plan is to be written into the agreement and no employee may work at the electrical trade during his vacation period.

So, again we wish to thank the members of our Conference Committee for their long, tireless efforts so that we may have a vacation.

Local 595 has an outstanding Apprenticeship Training Program. Our Joint Apprenticeship Committee consists of three employers and three employes (members of "595") in conjunction with the Oakland Public Schools, State Apprenticeship Commission and the Veterans Administration. The Joint Committee meets the second Monday of each month regularly to interview the new applicants, review all records of the apprentices in regard to their school attendance

and grades as submitted by the instructors of the classes.

The principal of the Trade School, the apprentice coordinator of all apprentice programs, as well as the three apprentice instructors and those in the code classes taught by two city electrical inspectors are all members of Local Union 595.

Local 595 is extremely proud of the splendid cooperation of all interested parties in the apprenticeship training program. We feel that much is being accomplished in the electrical field, which will develop a stronger and better membership.

WILLIAM O. HURTADO, P. S.

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Omaha Local Elects Harry A. Carlson

L. U. 618, OMAHA, NEB.—On my first attempt at reporting news I would like to extend my appreciation and thanks to the retiring officers of our local union for the swell job they did during their term of office.

Heading the list of our capable new officers is our president, Brother Harry A. Carlson, formerly of L. U. No. 22 at Omaha, Nebraska. He served in World War I in the army in "Sunny France" then after his discharge he worked several years in

the building trades. During the depression he was with L. U. 1002, Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees of America, also an A. F. of L. affiliate.

In 1936 he again joined the ranks of the I. B. E. W. under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 618 of Omaha, Nebraska as an electrician for the U. P. R. R. Co.

Sorry I haven't the history of all the new officers, but maybe that will come later on.



Enclosed is a snapshot of our new officers. Reading left to right, back row: Nate Croft, financial secretary-treasurer; Frank Pridaux, chairman executive board; Hubert Sullivan, executive board member, and James Westerfield Jr., recording secretary. Front row: Floyd Wright, vice president; Albert Carlson, executive board member, and Harry Carlson, president.

Our charter shown in the picture is draped in memory of Brother Vincent G. Morton, aged 21, a three-year electrician apprentice in L. U. 618 employed by the U. P. R. R. Co. at Omaha, Nebraska, who was drowned in LaBelle Lake at Oconomowac, Wisconsin. Brother Morton and his mother had left Omaha for a vacation and arrived at Redemptorist Seminary, Sunday evening to visit his brother. On Monday, July 31, about 4 p. m. while they were swimming he went down and when he was taken from the water artificial respiration failed to revive him. His remains were brought to Omaha for burial.

Hope to see all the members in the Labor Day parade.

H. C. PITNER, P. S.

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Gives Report on Progress Meeting

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—I would like to start off this month by expressing my regret over the fact that we did not have this report in last

At Site of Montreal Refinery Job



Members of Local 568 "Construction Department" employed on the Shell Oil Company of Canada Ltd. Refinery Project. At the extreme right back row is Brother W. H. Funk of Local 716, Houston, Texas, who is electrical superintendent for the Contractors, Fluor Corporation of Los Angeles, Cal. Members working for the other Contractors, A. G. McKee & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, do not appear on this picture. Their electrical Superintendent is Brother W. Blaise from Local 697, Gary and Hammond, Indiana.

month's copy of the JOURNAL. We did have some nice pictures, in that edition, of the Fourth District Progress meeting which was held here in Roanoke and we are certainly sorry we did not have a write-up with them. Better late than never, though, I am told.

Our local was honored that Brother Gordon M. Freeman, International Vice-President of the Fourth District gave us the opportunity to play host to this meeting.

We sincerely hope that the Brothers from various locals throughout the Fourth District, who attended this meeting, enjoyed it as much as we did. More important we feel that the information gleaned from the reports and addresses of Brother D. W. Tracy, International President; Brother J. Scott Milne, International Secretary; Brother Carl G. Scholtz, business manager of Local Union 28; and Brother Freeman were of vital importance to all of us.

By way of entertainment, a conducted tour of the local points of interest was arranged for the wives and families of the delegates. A dance was held in the evening for all, and the Brothers who attended assure me that no effort was spared to see that everyone enjoyed themselves. We hope that we were successful.

In closing, I would like to say in behalf of the members of our local, that we are eagerly looking forward to again having the opportunity to play host to another Progress Meeting in the near future.

J. F. HATFIELD, P. S.

Results of Election At Knoxville, Tenn.

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—I believe that in my last communication I told you that I would inform you who the new officers of L. U. No. 760 are and therefore, I shall discuss that subject in this letter. Due to confusion arising from a count of very lengthy ballots there evidently was a miscount in the first election. We had a new election, under the supervision of International Vice President Petty, and the results were that Brother J. K. (Slick) Nichols was elected as business manager-financial secretary by a very large majority of the votes cast. Brother W. P. Berry was elected president. Yours Truly, Clarence T. Creekmore, was elected recording secretary. Brother Fred P. Tuck, whom I reported to you as having had an accident and who is yet in the hospital, was elected as vice president. Brother W. O. Stewart was elected as treasurer. Those elected to the Executive Board were Brothers Wade D. Carpenter (who received the highest vote), John W. Anderson, Roy Beeler, Robert E. McAfee, Walter E. (Joe) Manning, Carson Sharp, Lee L. Speers, and Clyde B. Ward. The board of trustees consists of the following: Brothers Marvin Armstrong, Sam Eldridge, Rodney Napier, D. J. Fox Sr., and Sam Holder, the latter two having been elected in this election.

International Vice President Petty installed and obligated the new offi-

cers at a special meeting for that purpose on Friday night, August 18th, 1950. All were obligated to office at this meeting but Brother Tuck, who as I have said, is still in the hospital due to injuries sustained in a fall from a steel tower in the K-27 Switch Yard where he was working.

On last Friday night, August 25th, 1950 the new officers held their first meeting. The attendance was good, and the order was much better than it has been for some time. Brother Pat Berry conducted the meeting excellently. Due to quite a bit of accumulation of minutes and communications your scribe was quite winded when he got through reading them. However, it is essential that you be informed, and only by the hearing of the reading of minutes and communications can you so be. Hence, you must bear with us in these instances. President Berry appointed and installed the following as officers of the Inside Unit: Brother Paris Cox, chairman; Brother D. H. Cobble, co-chairman (who was not obligated due to his being in the hospital); and Brother Lester F. Manning recording secretary. Brothers N. S. Irwin, Paul L. Williams, Joe Carnes, and Roscoe Watson were appointed as members of the Inside Unit Executive Board. Brother Joe Tubbs was appointed as door keeper. Brothers W. E. Manning, Paris S. Cox, Lee L. Speers, and Robert E. McAfee were named as delegates to the Knoxville Central Labor Union. The following were named by President Berry as delegates to Labor's League for Polit-

ical Education: Brothers Joel McPherson, E. A. Davis and C. O. Jones.

Brother Jack Campbell is the new outside assistant business manager and Brother Grovenstein is the new inside unit assistant business manager. Brother Tom Paine is advising and assisting the new business manager to get acquainted with his office.

The boys seem to like Brother Slick Nichols' open house policy. Fellows, let's forget all differences of opinions and petty grievances and all pull together to make L. U. 760 well-known as the biggest and best local union in the South. Let's work together in peace and harmony; thus, we shall be the more able to secure the ends for which our organization was formed. Split up into factions and cliques, warring among ourselves, is playing into the hands of those who would make slaves of us. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

We are indeed glad to have Brother McDaris back with us on the K-29 Eedenfield job. Brother McDaris has recently had an operation on his throat, but is much better now. Mac, we are hoping you have a complete recovery of your speech and wishing you all the best of luck.

L. U. 760 lost one of her old time faithful members, Brother Skeet Worsham. The charter is draped for 30 days in memory of this Brother. We shall miss him much, and we pray that Our Heavenly Father will richly reward him.

Brother D. H. Cobble did not receive the flowers that were sent to him, but his wife probably did, because she entered the same room which her husband vacated. Brother Cobble, we wish both you and your wife a complete and speedy recovery. It seems that L. U. 760 has quite a sick list. Brother Slick Nichols, the new business agent, has to take time out occasionally to go see his wife who is in Fort Sanders Hospital. Mrs. Nichols, we wish you a complete and speedy recovery. Brother Harry Bibee has been sick for quite some time; come on now Harry, chin up, let's get well. Brother Sam Eldridge's mother is in Fort Sanders Hospital. Our best wishes go also to Brother Tuck, our new vice president. Brother Paul L. Williams, who was appointed as an inside unit officer, encountered an accident in the form of an Oil Truck which jack-knifed and came down the highway, meeting several cars among which was that of this Brother. He was thus prevented from being at the meeting and hence was not obligated. Fortunately, Brother Williams was not hurt.

Guess most every one knows a little more about our financial status since the reading of the audit (?) and the discussion thereof. We are hoping that Brother Nichols will be successful in making a good trade-in on our

old car and securing one that will be adequate to the performance and the experience of his duties of office.

We are hoping that by our participation, both financially (\$200 worth) and by attendance, in the Labor Day outing at Chilhowee Park will be a great success. A beauty queen is to be selected; and so far about 30 (I am advised) have been entered into the contest. Among the qualifications necessary additional to beauty is that of a Union connection, meaning that her Pa or Ma or herself must carry a union ticket. Among the speakers expected are Senator Estes Kefauver, and from Labor: Brothers W. E. Petty and Al Wright.

Well there you are, one complete communication composed entirely of local news. This will perhaps keep my letters to you from becoming monotonous.

Best of wishes to all the Brothers everywhere.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P.S.

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Cleveland Rail Local Reports Progress

L. U. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO—Just to say hello to our brother local unions in the railroad industry. It has been sometime since we have had a letter in the Journal, the fact that we have not is due to many things, one, we have nothing to write about, and two, no press secretary. Since our last letter, which was ????, a lot of things have gone over the dam, Frisco; Truman elected; Taft-Hartley Act; Atlantic City; 40-hour week on railroads; now the seeking of union shop; and other things perhaps forgotten by all, so I believe there is not much to write about at present, except that we have grown considerably and are continuing to grow, thanks to our officers and committeemen. Would say we are about 90 percent organized on all properties covered by this local union, some individual points are 100 percent.

I note from time to time that most of our local union press secretaries write about the political situation in their localities and nationally, but I will stay clear of this type of literary effort, except to admonish you to register and vote right, for it is our heritage to do so. Further, this Journal is a good medium to reach all members in any local union, when it comes to political matters or other news, especially for those members who let "GEORGE" do it and never attend meetings.

One thing for the interest of the newer members of this local union, especially those in Cleveland, is the discussion which took place at our last meeting concerning the establishment of a course in car lighting and air conditioning. Other branches of the

trade covered by our local union are also being considered as to classes on work in question. When the classes will start will depend upon the completion of courses and the hours they will be given.

At this time I wish to announce the resignation of our President Brother M. A. Wallenstein, who tendered his resignation at our last regular meeting, August 11th, 1950. The officers and members wish to thank him for his services and good will. Brother Anthony Benetoske, our vice-president, has been appointed to fill out the remainder of the president's term of office. To him we wish good luck and success as President of Local Union 887.

In closing I hope it will not be so long before we have a letter in the Journal again, but that remains with the membership as to their getting news to us and other unforeseen news. Will see you in Miami, along with Brother R. W. (Bill) Blake and Carl Hammond.

EUGENE C. FRANK, R. S.

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Gives Highlights of Ambridge Contract

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—Here are the highlights of the new agreement between the National Electric Products Corporation and L. U. 1073 of Ambridge, Pennsylvania.

The I.B.E.W. and N.E.P. Corporation contract provides for social benefits, increases in shift differentials and other working conditions, pay for jury duty and for active military training.

The insurance plan that has been in effect in the past will continue.

The average worker carries \$6,000 insurance based on his or her earnings. The worker can carry as high as \$15,000 life insurance. In case of accidental death, the policy will increase itself by one half of the face value. Sick benefits are paid for 13 weeks. The payments range from \$20 to \$60 per week. All this only costs the insured about \$3.85 per month.

Shift Differentials

The second and third shifts will benefit by a two-cent raise over the old contract, the second shift being raised from four to six cents and the third shift jumping from six to eight cents.

Pensions

Our Executive Board is proud of the Pension Plan they and the company have agreed to. To receive a pension, the employee must be 65 years of age and have at least 15 years of service at N.E.P. He has his choice of continuing working or going on retirement. Should he continue working, his benefits will also continue to grow. The pensioner will

receive each month \$1.90 per year for each year of service. Should Social Security be increased by the government, each pensioner will receive the added increase.

A person going on pension can also carry all his life insurance that is left accumulated and the cost will be the same as though he were still working. The low rate is 60 cents per \$1,000.

Jury Duty

When a person is called for jury duty, the company will make up the difference in pay the worker suffers from his regular pay.

Active Military Service

Any employee going into the service of the Military Services of the U. S. Government as a trainee will receive from the company the difference in pay received as a trainee and that of his or her regular rate of pay.

The pension plan will be in effect for five years. The balance of the contract with the exception of wages will be for two years duration. A wage clause is scheduled for reopening on February 15, 1951.

The officers of Local 1073 are: William Mihalic, president, Nicholas Kalabokas, vice president, William Christy, recording secretary. Executive Board: Nicholas Kalabokas, chairman, Robert Alexander, secretary, Joseph J. Siaminski, John Wolfe, Andrew Hertneky, William Christy, John Zabinsky.

Our local also passed some new bylaws and is waiting for the stamp of approval from the International Office. So until next month when more can be said about them, I will say so long.

NORM COVILLE, P. S.

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Sears Reappointed As Press Secretary

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Hello again, and this time, congratulations are in order. Yours truly has been reappointed as your press secretary for another term, so I'm now entering my fifth consecutive year as your scribe. You just sit back and relax while I sweat it out, trying to get this report off for your reading enjoyment.

The work situation is pretty satisfactory and still a-buzzin' down at the Yard.

At the regular meeting, President Horace Buckley announced his schedule for the coming winter months. He has several more appointments to make before his cabinet will be complete, so, fellows, come up and get on some committees, and your local will grow and grow and grow! Where did I hear that before?

I suppose your vacations did you all

a world of good. Of course, it was tough on your pocketbooks, but you will admit it was worth every cent of it.

Well, well, well! What do you know? A crowd of relatives just arrived from out of town to spend the Labor Day holiday with us. They are bringing all their luggage along, so I must stop writing right now and lend a hand to them. Until my next letter to you, au revoir, so long and I'll be writing you.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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How Much Is So Much? Correspondent Asks

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Sometimes when we are extra tired we wonder why we work so hard to get the money to make us strong so we can work hard to get the money to make us strong etc. etc. About then somebody comes along and says to us, "Ease up, you can't take it with you."

We know we can't take it with us, but it is fun to have the use of it while we're here. A woman said to me once, "After all, why work so hard? A person can only spend so much." And I've asked myself over and over and never got the answer, . . . "How much is so much?" Your press secretary has never had "so much" because there is always an empty spot where a little more could be spent.

Our income tax is to be increased plus everything else on the outgoing side of the ledger. It does us all good when we hear of an increase in pay for employees in various companies.

Business at Wheeler's is good. The old employees are all back and some new faces greet us. The war will soon be making a shortage of workers and then other shortages will be evident. We wonder how long the Russians will ship chrome and manganese over here when the longshoremen refuse to unload the ships.

Mildred Bruce has returned to work. Riddell has to be on the shelf for awhile and we surely miss him.

Labor Day will soon be here and after that it seems as if the winter comes right along. That is when we can all find a better excuse to stay away from the meetings. What a fine article in the July Journal. If anybody missed it I'd advise them to look up—"Ten ways to wreck an organization." Why don't we all get to the next few meetings, before the snow gets so deep that the stairs at the fire station are buried. I believe that would do a good deal towards taking President Riddell off the shelf.

And fellow members, let's think and live peace while we pray for it and keep on helping one another.

Sometimes the thing we do for our Brothers is more helpful to ourselves than to them.

"Heaven is not gained at a single bound
But we build the ladder by which
we climb
From the lowly earth to the
vaulted skies,
And we mount to the summit round
by round."

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

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What Has Happened Since VJ Day?

L. U. 1631, HARMON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Five years ago today, August 14th, 1945, if my memory serves me correctly, was VJ Day. The writer at that time was recording and press secretary of Local Union No. 817 of New York, N. Y. That memorable day the writer wrote an article which was published in the Journal issue of October 1945. In that article was stated that if mankind would only show as much effort to preserve peace as it does to wage war, what a wonderful world we would be living in.

Now Brothers, do not believe that the writer of this local union is fostering pacifist ideas or fellow traveler's doctrine, but to us all does it not seem strange that no matter how many times we (meaning mankind in general) try to destroy ourselves we never succeed?

God created and gave us humans the intelligence throughout the ages to improve on His creation which has been done in many ways. As for destroying this world, He will be able to do this only in His way.

In trying to improve on His creation, especially in the electrical field, we have the electric light, power, telephone, telegraph, wireless, radio, television and most important, railroad transportation in which this local is most interested.

Electric and diesel electric power on locomotives, headlights and train control on both steam, electric and diesel electric locomotives are paramount under this local union jurisdiction.

This local union is in its infancy as local unions are numerated but as you almost all know, we are far from such in our aims, as our past records as members of our former affiliations have shown.

August the 14th will be memorable not only for V-J Day but also as the day that our bylaws were approved by Vice President J. J. Duffy of the International Office in 1950.

The members of this local union wish to extend their thanks to the members of the bylaws committee under the leadership of Brother Daniel Regan as chairman, for the fine set of

by-laws drawn up by them. The rest of the bylaws committee beside Brother Regan were the secretary, Brother E. Mittenzwei, Brother A. Martin, Brother William Eagen, and Brother L. Lenahan.

On behalf of the members of this local union we wish to extend our thanks to this committee.

As for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Convention to be held at Miami, Florida, in October, the delegates representing this local shall be Brother A. D. Ciano and Brother J. J. Alterio and as alternates, Brothers D. Regan and E. Mittenzwei.

Our best wishes for a successful convention and a hearty hello from the fellow Brothers on the New York Central System of Local Union 1631, Harmon-on-the-Hudson, New York.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

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Diabetes

(Continued from page 34)

most persons do will keep a person in good physical condition and cause him to check up ailments that otherwise might pass undetected and grow serious.

Regarding the life span a diabetic may expect to attain, it is significant to note that half a century ago, diabetic coma ranked first as a cause of death in diabetes; it accounted for 63 per cent of the deaths. So greatly has treatment improved that today diabetic coma causes only three per cent of the fatalities. Hardening of the arteries is now the leading cause of death in diabetes accounting for 66 per cent of the fatalities. This means that the average diabetic no longer dies of diabetes but with it. He lives so long that he dies of the condition that accompanies advanced old age—hardening of the arteries and the complications which result from it. A diabetic need not be handicapped. He can work every day and take an active part in all sports. Working time lost by diabetics need be no greater than average for the ordinary worker.

As for the question as to whether diabetics should marry and have children, of course they should. We have already pointed out the strong hereditary element in diabetes. It works this way. If two persons have diabetes, in theory all

their descendants will have the disease. However, actually many will escape it because the disease occurs most frequently at middle and advanced age. If a diabetic marries someone who is not a diabetic but comes from a family in which diabetes occurs, the chances of the children having it are cut in half. If a diabetic marries a non-diabetic from a non-diabetic family, their children would escape the disease altogether though all would be able to transmit it, but unless these children married persons who were also hereditary carriers, their own offspring are not likely to be diabetic. So while diabetics should marry and have children, it makes sense for them to be as sure as possible that the prospective mate is free of diabetes and does not have it in his family.

As far as successful pregnancy is concerned, the diabetic woman can undergo pregnancy with no undue risk to herself unless she is more than 30 years old and has had diabetes 25 years. The hazards of her pregnancy with good care are practically non-existent and the chances for the baby's survival are 90 per cent or better.

Readers, the news for sufferers from diabetes is good all along the line. If you suspect that you might have it—have a test made. If you do have it, be sensible. Follow your doctor's advice and continue to live a normal active life to ripe old age.

Cloud Seeders Bungling Job

"Haywire seeding operations" of the clouds by amateur rainmakers can cause large scale modification of the weather many miles from the scene of their operations, and it perhaps will be necessary to license rain makers to practice their art. This prediction was made recently by Dr. Bernard Vonnegut, weather scientist, at a meeting of chemistry teachers in Storrs, Connecticut.

Cloud-seeding must be put on a sound engineering basis, he declared, if it is to be put to the best

interests of the public. Vonnegut discovered the method in which silver iodide, seeded into super-cooled or below-freezing clouds, turns such clouds to snow, which may fall either as snow or rain.

Pointing out that there are many fundamental facts of cloud physics yet to be learned, Dr. Vonnegut said that many different types of controlled seeding experiments must be performed to learn these facts.

"Many farmers, ranchers, and civic minded people in many parts of the country are now engaged in cloud seeding," he said. "In their efforts to produce more rain, these amateurs are releasing large quantities of seeding material which may well contaminate the atmosphere so as to hopelessly confuse the more careful experimenter and precipitation analyst."

Meat Industry Hit by Morse

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, in a speech on the Senate floor on August 16, repeated his charges of profiteering in the meat industry. The able Oregonian, who was backed by labor in his recent successful campaign for re-nomination, said the American Meat Institute, which publishes costly full-page advertisements in national magazines touting the value of meat as food, was "not going to get by, so far as I am concerned, with a denial of the facts."

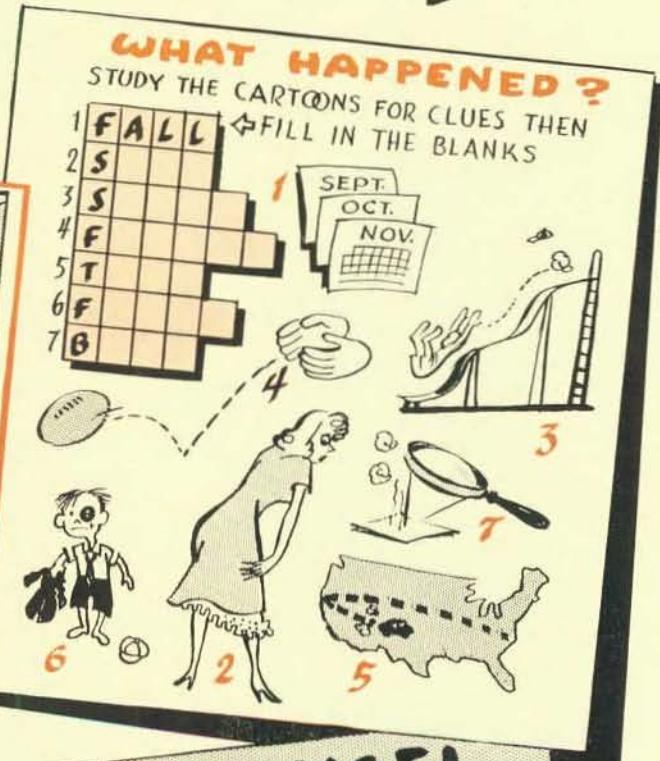
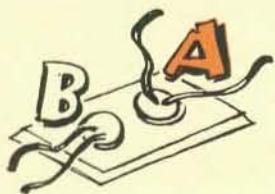
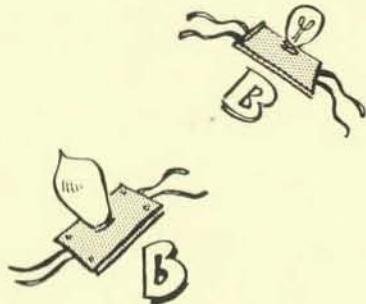
The Republican Senator then went on to say: "My charge is that there is no justification for the increase in meat prices since the beginning of the Korean war at any level, whether at the level of packers' wholesale prices or at the retail level in the butcher shops . . ."

NLRB Results

American Container Corp., Rock Island, Ill. Election August 4. Certified (production and maintenance employes): Local Union 1570, IBEW, which received 109 votes; 3 against.

Wire Em

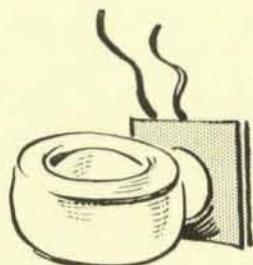
DRAW THE WIRES TO CONNECT OUTLET A WITH SWITCH A AND LIGHT A - NOW TRY B - ASK DAD TO CHECK YOUR WIRING.



CANCEL TO SPELL

CANCEL OUT LETTERS BELOW UNTIL YOU CAN SPELL
AN ELECTRICAL TERM OR WORD

1 L D O H A D S
2 H E O R U S E S I P O O W E R E
3 M M A A G I N E T T E R O O N
4 A G E I R E O U T N E D



ANSWERS: FALL, HORSEPOWER, MAGNETO, GROUND
LOAD, SLIP, SLIDE, FUMBLE, TRIP, FLIGHT, BURN

Chicago Story

(Continued from page 28)

damn two-level structure.¹⁷ (Page 270 of Proceedings.)

IBEW Gains in Illinois Bell

The IBEW has about 10,000 members in the Plant Department of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. They work over the entire state. They are in 7 Local Unions, joined together in a Joint Board which handles negotiations with the Company.

After months of contract negotiations, the Union Committee—guided by Vice President Boyle—was in a deadlock with the Company. Boyle and the Committee finally requested arbitration under terms of the contract.

The Company contended that the differences were not proper subjects for arbitration under the contract. They wanted to continue the discussions. However, Boyle asked if the Company had any counter proposals to make to our demands. Since there were none, Boyle suggested we go to the next step in arbitration proceedings under the contract.

This meant using a neutral 7th member. Again the Company refused to consent to arbitration as such. However, they indicated they had no objection to the Union bringing in a neutral person to hear opposing arguments.

Submitted Names

Later, in keeping with our interpretation of the contract, we formally submitted three arbitrators' names. The Company showed no preference nor submitted any names to us. We then notified the Company we had secured the services of Mr. Charles Hampton, a well-known arbitrator and a member of the American Arbitration Association and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Mr. Hampton asked for a meeting between the parties. At the opening session, with Mr. Hampton as Chairman, the Company issued a memorandum reaffirming

its interpretation of the contract regarding arbitration.

The Union then gave the opinions of our attorneys and we also produced Company newspaper advertisements stating their willingness to arbitrate similar and identical issues—on previous occasions.

Arguments Presented

After all this, the meeting proceeded. Both sides presented their arguments and exhibits on the issues involved. After weighing all this, Mr. Hampton presented both parties with the following:

"The following tentative proposals on the various issues are submitted to the parties for the immediate consideration of both parties, but it is to be distinctly understood that unless unanimous agreement is secured on all the issues, it will not constitute a decision of the Board. If the parties are unable to agree on any of these proposals, I shall be glad to determine whether any further suggestions from me might be helpful. However, it must be further understood that if and when it becomes necessary for me to make any further proposals in writing it will require only the approval of a majority of the members of the Board to constitute the final decision of the Board. If I find such further proposal to be necessary it will, of course, include only those issues upon which the parties have failed to agree."¹⁸

The final settlement—effective the payroll periods nearest to September 1, 1950—resulted in shortening the maximum wage progression schedules from 8 to 6 years and the reduction of other lengthy schedules proportionately. All members received a wage increase of approximately 3%. Town re-classifications and increases in job maximums meant more money to the employees affected. Also, we obtained improvement in the holiday pay treatment.

Much More Than CWA-CIO

Of course, this is not all we wanted by any means. Nor is it all the employees are entitled to by

any means. But it is far more than CWA-CIO obtained. We waited for months until they had settled with the Bell companies and then we found CWA-CIO had made it impossible for us to do any better than we did.

All CWA-CIO obtained—after all the shouting and threats, all the turmoil and bitterness—was a reduction in the progression time (for some classifications) from 8 to 6½ years (not 6) and reclassifications in some towns. And to get this they shamefully agreed to lengthen the progression time of others from 5 to 6½ years. They obtained *no wage increase except for a few individuals as a result of these changes*. But all of our members received an increase.

Mr. Hampton issued a letter which stated in part as follows:

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that as a result of my series of meetings with the parties, you have resolved the many serious differences, which existed when I first entered this situation, and have reached agreement. While each party may have objections to the final solution of your differences, the settlement in my opinion, is practical and reasonable. Certainly the solution reached is preferable to the growing animosities and bitterness which would have accompanied any opposite action either party might have taken in this matter."¹⁹

The Difference

Now compare our negotiations and settlement in Illinois Bell with the recent CWA-CIO sham battle—the wild statements, fist shaking and inflammatory newspaper campaign. They tried to scare people into thinking they could tie the whole telephone system into knots—which they dared not try.

We do not believe you can malign and try to browbeat any employer in the morning newspapers and then sit down with him in the afternoon at the bargaining table and expect to get good results. You cannot insult him one minute and get him to grant concessions the next. You cannot expect him,

under such circumstances, to give honest and fair consideration to your proposals. And the telephone workers have suffered from the conduct of such leadership.

We have had peaceful and successful negotiations under the IBEW-AFL and we are now happy to be free of the blundering and blustering leadership of CWA-CIO. We were once under that same leadership and know that year after year they have misled telephone workers and kept them in a state of fear and confusion. In the IBEW we have avoided the confusing and hectic conditions which we know from experience exist in the CWA-CIO.

We want to conclude by expressing our appreciation of the excellent services and invaluable aid rendered us by Vice President Boyle.

Marciano Trip

(Continued from page 35)

alone can communism be successfully combated.

The I.L.O. is the only surviving agency of the League of Nations. It has been more or less a step-child here in America, and now runs on lines somewhat parallel to those which govern the United Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco.) It seems to me that the I.L.O. with more than 30 years of experience, its enormous facilities and technical experience should be utilized more fully by the nations of the world.

I was encouraged by some of the things I heard while I was in Europe. In Italy I learned from people who travel there every year (and also in France) that they see a marked improvement because of the Marshall Plan.

There are power plants being built in Northern Italy and Southern France that will have a great bearing on the future economy of those nations and will serve as an outstanding example of cooperation between nations.

There are many little sidelights on the trip which I should like to bring you but space will not per-

Death Claims for August, 1950

L.U.	Name	Amount	L.U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (1)	George R. Steele	\$1,000.00	126	Clarence L. Jesberg	\$475.00
I. O. (9)	Arthur P. White	1,000.00	134	Joseph J. Bornhofen	1,000.00
I. O. (41)	Harry C. Thompson	1,000.00	134	James A. Duffin	1,000.00
I. O. (43)	Daniel J. Welch	1,000.00	134	S. C. Gates	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	Herbert B. Hartsell	1,000.00	134	Karl Gustav Lindstrom	1,000.00
I. O. (51)	Jay Coffeen	1,000.00	134	Alfred H. Reese	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	Adolph Markowitz	1,000.00	134	Clyde J. Remo	1,000.00
I. O. (55)	Albert F. Beard	1,000.00	134	Walter J. Trout	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Frank P. Daubenspeck	1,000.00	137	Orville E. O'Malley	300.00
I. O. (124)	James B. Thompson	1,000.00	146	Melvin L. Overfield	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Albert O. Kreibohn	1,000.00	159	Robert H. Bainter	825.00
I. O. (134)	William Smallman	1,000.00	180	Austin J. Thomas	1,000.00
I. O. (210)	Peter T. Ward	1,000.00	183	Charles C. Grow	150.00
I. O. (230)	Alfred P. Haines	1,000.00	212	John J. Collins	1,000.00
I. O. (245)	Earl Leonard Jordan	1,000.00	213	Joseph R. Bunting	1,000.00
I. O. (312)	J. E. Swicegood	1,000.00	245	Doctor Dale DeTrow	1,000.00
I. O. (326)	Everett D. S. Palmer	1,000.00	292	Carl M. Knoke	1,000.00
I. O. (332)	Robert B. Hagerty	1,000.00	295	George M. Dickerson	1,000.00
I. O. (349)	E. Clayton Hewlett	1,000.00	309	Elmer H. Fehr	1,000.00
I. O. (364)	Earl W. Sinnett	1,000.00	310	Andrew James Smith	650.00
I. O. (396)	John M. McKenna	1,000.00	313	Albert A. McNamara	1,000.00
I. O. (458)	H. V. Reynolds	1,000.00	332	Earl L. Pierce	150.00
I. O. (494)	George Basz	1,000.00	349	Fred M. Demo	1,000.00
I. O. (569)	Louis J. La France	1,000.00	428	Lester Charles Billerter	1,000.00
I. O. (574)	Hubert C. Hansbo	1,000.00	439	John J. Doran	1,000.00
I. O. (679)	Duncan MacMillan	1,000.00	479	Henry D. Stunkel	1,000.00
I. O. (713)	John N. TooLer	1,000.00	488	Albert Walkley	1,000.00
I. O. (805)	James A. Moree	1,000.00	490	Theodore Rix	57.14
I. O. (1037)	George Roy	1,000.00	495	Vernon G. Stokes	650.00
I. O. (1247)	Sigurd J. Olson	1,000.00	501	Martin A. Paul	1,000.00
1	Herman J. Keck	1,000.00	520	James C. Edmiston	1,000.00
2	Clarence H. Wilmesherr	300.00	532	Oliver Garfield Israel	1,000.00
3	Leopold Armbruster	1,000.00	568	E. G. Gauthier	1,000.00
3	Morris A. Bookbinder	150.00	569	Joseph B. Mikulewicz	1,000.00
3	Frank Mikulewicz	150.00	585	Edward J. McAllin	1,000.00
3	Edward J. McAllin	1,000.00	602	Herman Rosen	1,000.00
3	Herman Rosen	1,000.00	606	Joseph W. Scheuring	1,000.00
3	Joseph W. Scheuring	825.00	618	George L. Seaton	1,000.00
3	George L. Seaton	150.00	624	Stella M. Shedd	1,000.00
3	Stella M. Shedd	475.00	649	Peter Young	1,000.00
3	Peter Young	650.00	659	Frank Grant Lynn	1,000.00
6	Frank Grant Lynn	1,000.00	664	Charlie M. Parsons	1,000.00
8	Charlie M. Parsons	825.00	666	James M. Walton	1,000.00
9	Claude W. Hamm	1,000.00	668	Robert E. McGann	1,000.00
9	Robert E. McGann	1,000.00	675	Frank Edward Carlson	1,000.00
11	Frank Edward Carlson	1,000.00	680	John J. Doyle	1,000.00
11	John J. Doyle	1,000.00	697	Alzenor H. Fox	1,000.00
11	Alzenor H. Fox	825.00	697	Dean William Woods	1,000.00
18	Dean William Woods	150.00	713	Paul Edward Barker	1,000.00
27	Paul Edward Barker	1,000.00	738	Joseph Kalasky	1,000.00
38	Joseph Kalasky	1,000.00	757	Cyril M. Krat	1,000.00
38	Cyril M. Krat	1,000.00	760	Max M. Levey	1,000.00
43	Max M. Levey	1,000.00	763	Frank J. Gallagher	1,000.00
48	Frank J. Gallagher	1,000.00	763	Frank L. Gardiner	1,000.00
48	Frank L. Gardiner	1,000.00	765	James Wylie Holland	1,000.00
48	James Wylie Holland	1,000.00	784	Frank W. Hunter	1,000.00
51	Frank W. Hunter	150.00	791	Ralph T. Clemons	1,000.00
51	Ralph T. Clemons	1,000.00	791	Lonnie Sturm, Jr.	1,000.00
51	Lonnie Sturm, Jr.	475.00	861	William L. Douglas	1,000.00
52	William L. Douglas	1,000.00	932	DeForest D. Sharp	1,000.00
57	DeForest D. Sharp	475.00	934	Jess John Stephens	1,000.00
58	Jess John Stephens	1,000.00	960	Frank E. Korthals	1,000.00
77	Frank E. Korthals	1,000.00	995	Olaf L. Ness	1,000.00
80	Olaf L. Ness	1,000.00	1066	Rob Roy McLean	1,000.00
98	Rob Roy McLean	1,000.00	1108	James E. Palmquist	1,000.00
110	James E. Palmquist	1,000.00	1111	Kendall A. Hansen	1,000.00
122	Kendall A. Hansen	475.00	1204	John Habel	1,000.00
124	John Habel	1,000.00	1212	Guy E. Alspight	1,000.00
125	Guy E. Alspight	1,000.00	1212	Carrell L. Spickard	1,000.00
125	Carrell L. Spickard	1,000.00	1212	Pasquale Esposito	1,000.00
		475.00			
				Total	\$120,857.14

mit. I want to say, however, that I spent four days in Rome and I came away from there with one impression. If anyone ever had a doubt that Christ ever lived, he would lose it in the Eternal City.

The most impressive sight to my way of thinking, is the Pantheon in Rome. Its columns consist of single pieces of marble 45 feet high and approximately 5 feet in diameter. Even today with all our modern machinery and equipment we would consider it quite a feat to produce columns of that sort and to erect them. I wondered how they got them up, those thousands

of years ago, and presumed it was by sheer might of slave labor. But Roman inventive genius bound the columns with wet ropes and pulled them and when the ropes shrank and grew taut, the columns were hoisted up and could then be manipulated into place.

In closing I should like to say that I was much impressed with the fine representation being given American labor by the A.F. of L. delegate, George P. Delaney. Because he has worked so hard and so sincerely he has won the respect and admiration of nations all over the world.

IN MEMORIAM



Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Heavenly Father, once again it is the harvest season. The seeds which Thy creatures sowed in the rich land that Thou gavest them, nurtured by Thy warm sunlight, and blessed by rain, have grown plentiful and strong and born fruit to be gathered into the barns and store rooms of this mighty nation.

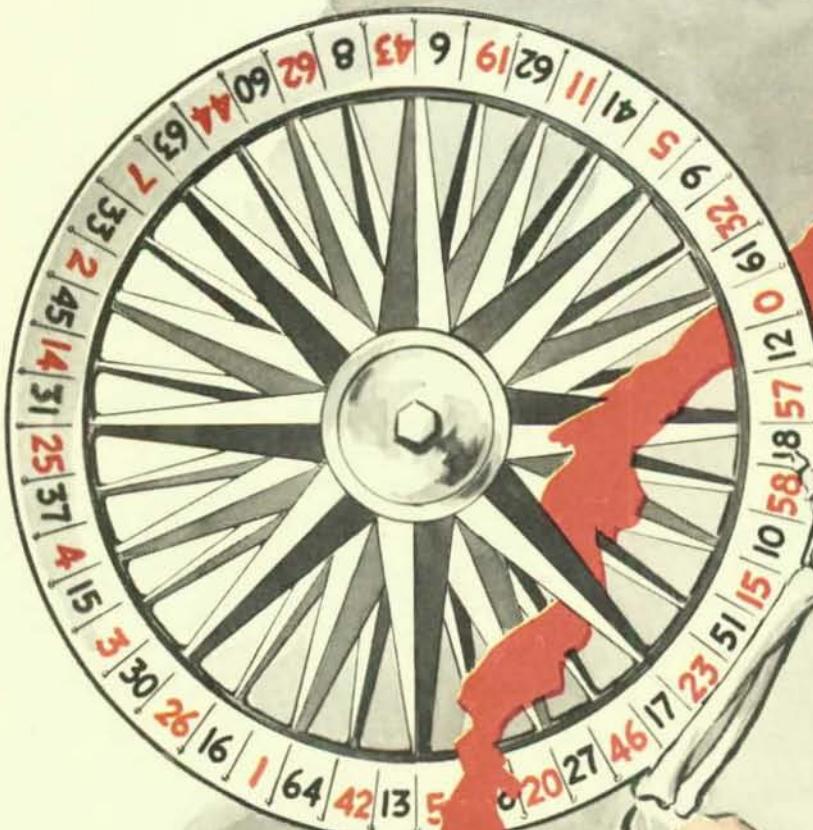
And Lord, just at this season we have lost many of the members of our Brotherhood in death. We like to think of them, Lord, as souls which Thou planted on Thy earth, and looked after and cared for, and now have gathered at the harvest time, to join Thee in Thy heavenly home, to share Thy presence in joy through all eternity. Bless them O God, and keep them, and give them everlasting peace and happiness.

And please Lord, be mindful of their loved ones left here on earth. Care for them and comfort them, Thou Who art the Father of all, and send them the peace and consolation that can only come from Thee.

Be mindful, too, O Heavenly Father, of we, the Brothers of those whom Thou hast gathered to Thine Own harvest. Strengthen us and teach us and make us to labor well in Thy vineyard so that when our own harvest time comes, we shall be not fearful but joyful because we shall be going home with Thee. Amen.

O. H. Berger, L. U. No. 1 Born February 26, 1900 Initiated March 19, 1943 Died August 9, 1950	Kendall A. Hansen, L. U. No. 110 Born October 31, 1911 Reinitiated November 11, 1941 in L. U. No. 902 Died August 3, 1950	Gilbert L. Holbrook, L. U. No. 602 Born September 9, 1892 Initiated March 10, 1946 Died July 24, 1950
Herman J. Keek, L. U. No. 1 Born November 24, 1893 Initiated August 24, 1928 Died August 8, 1950	Jerome Quinlan, L. U. No. 110 Born July 17, 1927 Initiated October 4, 1949 Died July 23, 1950	Marion C. Duvall, L. U. No. 628 Born April 11, 1950 Died July 20, 1950
Joseph DeSoto, L. U. No. 6 Born January 12, 1877 Initiated March 18, 1908 Died July, 1950	John Habel, L. U. No. 122 Born August 28, 1914 Initiated May 23, 1948 Died July 18, 1950	Samuel Berg, L. U. No. 675 Born January 1, 1893 Initiated December 19, 1922 Died July 14, 1950
E. J. Jurgens, L. U. No. 6 Born November 7, 1903 Reinitiated November 21, 1946 Died June 24, 1950	M. L. Overfield, L. U. No. 146 Born April 6, 1904 Reinitiated September 9, 1941 Died August 13, 1950	Ruby M. Boyd, L. U. No. 713 Born May 2, 1917 Initiated May 12, 1948 Died July, 1950
Frank Lynn, L. U. No. 6 Born June 19, 1891 Initiated August 13, 1942 Died July 8, 1950	John J. Collins, L. U. No. 212 Born March 7, 1899 Initiated December 4, 1944 Died July 24, 1950	William J. Cooney, L. U. No. 748 Born May 29, 1903 Initiated September 30, 1942 Died May 24, 1950
Charles Parsons, L. U. No. 6 Born January 22, 1901 Initiated November 2, 1937 Died July, 1950	Carl M. Knoke, L. U. No. 292 Born June 19, 1887 Initiated November 17, 1936 Died July 3, 1950	Lemuel R. Benning, L. U. No. 853 Born November 27, 1942 Died July 8, 1950
E. J. Woods, L. U. No. 6 Born December 19, 1886 Initiated December 8, 1925 Died June 21, 1950	Dan E. Shore, L. U. No. 292 Born May 9, 1886 Initiated December 31, 1919 Died August 8, 1950	Henry Post, L. U. No. 880 Born October 29, 1888 Initiated May 2, 1944 Died July, 1950
Paul E. Barker, L. U. No. 18 Initiated August 12, 1937 Died June 26, 1950	Hugo V. Dade, Sr., L. U. No. 302 Born January 13, 1897 Initiated January 19, 1940 in L. U. No. 572 Died August 14, 1950	Charles B. Marshall, L. U. No. 931 Born December 25, 1900 Initiated April 8, 1942 Died July 13, 1950
William J. Fitzpatrick, L. U. No. 18 Initiated July 16, 1945 Died June 24, 1950	Andrew J. Smith, L. U. No. 310 Born June 20, 1906 Initiated February 10, 1947 Died July 24, 1950	Carl Flobeck, L. U. No. 1031 Born May 3, 1903 Initiated February 1, 1948 Died August 28, 1950
C. Forest Shaw, L. U. No. 18 Initiated May 1, 1945 Died June 3, 1950	Fred M. Demo, L. U. No. 349 Born February 25, 1888 Initiated January 5, 1942 in L. U. No. 359 Died August 5, 1950	Luigi G. D'Amico, L. U. No. 1330 Born October 6, 1942 Died July 26, 1950
Joseph H. Lanthier, L. U. No. 28 Born February 29, 1904 Reinitiated September 3, 1948 Died August 21, 1950	Lester C. Billeter, L. U. No. 428 Born March 3, 1891 Initiated February 7, 1938 Died July 18, 1950	Edward Barrett, L. U. No. 1368 Born May 12, 1911 Initiated October 13, 1943 Died July, 1950
George M. Willax, L. U. No. 41 Born November 19, 1886 Initiated November 19, 1912 Died August 10, 1950	Howard J. Beckham, L. U. No. 465 Born October 13, 1928 Initiated July 11, 1949 Died July, 1950	Joseph DeAngeles, L. U. No. 1470 Born March 31, 1904 Initiated January 29, 1949 Died July 20, 1950
William Cook, L. U. No. 86 Born May 30, 1859 Initiated February 11, 1896 in L. U. No. 44 Died July, 1950	John T. Herne, L. U. No. 474 Born December 20, 1923 Initiated June 3, 1949 Died July 4, 1950	Marie R. Iannello, L. U. No. 1470 Born September 3, 1924 Initiated January 29, 1949 Died July 17, 1950
		DeLoss L. Lake, L. U. No. 1470 Born March 15, 1890 Initiated January, 1949 Died July 9, 1950

DEATH WINS!



WHEN YOU GAMBLE WITH *HIGH VOLTAGE*



ESPECIALLY PREPARED IN THE INTEREST OF OUR MEMBERSHIP BY THE STAFF OF THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL



Good
Little
Girl

She doesn't know that the medicine and care she gets keeps her alive. She takes the medicine, but you've got to see she gets it! The Red Feather campaign of your Community Chest supports the needed activities of many participating agencies. The I.B.E.W. wholeheartedly endorses this cause and urges each member to give generously. Make a pledge and make it good by regular gifts through the year. You want her to have that medicine, don't you?

COMMUNITY CHEST ¹⁹⁵⁰
Campaign